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18 February 1985

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CAMBODIA

GREAT HURAL CHAIRMAN GREETES PRK COUNTERPART

BK270734 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly, recently received a greetings message on the 6th anniversary of the PRK people's 7 January National Day from Comrade Bat-ochyrin Altangerel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. The message noted, among other things:

The Mongolian people warmly hail the splendid victories scored by the Cambodian people under the leadership of the KPRP in the cause of defending and strengthening their freedom, independence, national sovereignty, and revolutionary gains against the perfidious maneuvers of the imperialists and other reactionary forces. We notice that Mongolian-Cambodian fraternal friendship and close cooperation, which are based firmly on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been strengthened with every passing year in the spirit of the 1981 treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the PRK and MPR and in the interests of our two people's well-being and the cause of socialism.

I wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Cambodian people greater victories in their national defense and socialist construction.

CSO: 4212/39

CAMBODIA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 21-27 JANUARY

[BK281139 Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 21-27 January:

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 25 January reports that last season, peasants in Battambang town fulfilled over 61 percent of the price production plan of 6,500 hectares and exceeded their industrial crop planting plan by 42 percent; they have also raised 2,200 oxen and buffalo and thousands of hogs, horses, and fowl.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 26 January reports that peasants in Dangkao District transplanted over 5,500 hectares of rainy season rice last fall and had harvested 1,500 hectares of rice by early January. SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 23 January reports that peasants in Ponhea Loe District have so far raised rice seedlings on 500 hectares and transplanted 1,400 hectares of rice, including 740 hectares of the high-yielding 1r-36 strain, representing 40 percent of the 3,500 hectares planned for this dry season cropping; they also covered over 100 hectares with subsidiary food crops and industrial crops.

Kompong Cham Province: At 1100 GMT on 26 January, the radio reports that up to the beginning of January, peasants in the province had transplanted over 9,800 hectares of dry season rice and planted over 1,800 hectares of tobacco.

Kompong Chhnang Province: At 1300 GMT on 25 January, the radio reports that so far, peasants in Kompong Tralach District have harvested 3,600 hectares of rice and planted 89 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. At 0430 GMT on 26 January, the radio reports that by mid-January, peasants in Toek Phos District had harvested over 700 hectares of rice. At 1100 GMT on 26 January, the radio reports that up to January, peasants in Baribo District had harvested nearly 200 hectares of all types of rice with an average yield of nearly 1.5 metric tons per hectare. At 0430 GMT on 27 January, the radio reports that by early January, fishermen in the province had caught over 365 metric tons of fish which were turned into 10 metric tons of dried fish and 3 metric tons of smoked fish. At 1300 GMT on 27 January, the radio reports that so far, peasants in Kompong Leng District had harvested over 2,000 hectares of rice and planted 872 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Kompong Speu Province: At 1300 GMT on 27 January, the radio reports that this year, peasants in the province plan to grow 1,800 hectares of rice and they had sown 173 hectares of rice by mid-January. The radio reports at 0430 GMT on 27 January that by mid-January, peasants in the province reaped over 19,000 hectares of rice with a total yield of over 17,600 metric tons.

Kompong Thom Province: SPK in French at 0359 GMT on 27 January reports that by mid-January, peasants in the province had harvested 8,000 hectares of rice out of the 95,000 hectares planted last rainy season.

Ratanakiri Province: SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 25 January reports that despite natural calamities, the province overfulfilled its 1984 plan of cultivating 14,000 hectares of rice and planted over 1,270 hectares of industrial and subsidiary food crops; it also produced 3,000 cubic meters of timber and 250 cubic meters of construction wood, and its rubber plantation had 400 additional hectares which should produce latex by early this year.

Svay Rieng Province: SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 23 January reports that by mid-January, peasants in the province had gathered rice on 21,900 hectares, adding that unfavorable weather conditions last monsoon reduced the average rice output slightly below the previous year.

Takeo Province: At 1300 GMT on 22 January, the radio reports that in the second half of 1984, the veterinary groups in Samraong District vaccinated over 12,000 oxen and 10 buffalo against various diseases. At 1300 GMT on 23 January, the radio reports that so far, peasants in Samraong District have harvested over 1,900 hectares of rainy season rice and they plan to plant over 4,400 hectares of dry season rice this year.

CSO: 4212/39

CAMBODIA

VODK: BORDER DRIVE CANNOT EXPUNGE SRV AGGRESSION

BK301221 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
29 Jan 85

[Station Commentary: "The Attacks on Refugee Camps Along the Border Cannot Be Used to Legalize Vietnamese Aggression in Cambodia"]

[Text] The aggressive Hanoi authorities are frantically conducting tricks of all kinds--militarily on the Cambodian battlefield and diplomatically in the international arena--in order to disperse the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea and split the CGDK and the Cambodian people, trying to weaken us and prevent us from resisting them.

On the international stage, the Hanoi authorities continue to resort to all kinds of tricks and maneuvers in an attempt to dodge the resolutions of the United Nations, refusing to withdraw their aggressive troops from Cambodia, and make deceptive deals on the Cambodian question.

On Cambodian battlefields, the Vietnamese aggressors have stepped up the massacre of Cambodian civilians in an unprecedentedly savage manner both in the interior of the country and along the Cambodian-Thai border. In particular, lately the aggressive Hanoi authorities have mustered a considerable number of troops and many tanks and artillery pieces and launched them in a mopping-up offensive against refugee settlements and camps of Cambodian resistance fighters, indiscriminately massacring refugees, young and old, men and women alike, and burning down their houses and property in a most savage fashion.

Their objective is:

1. To completely exterminate the Cambodian race so that Vietnam can incorporate Cambodia into Vietnam; and
2. To try to disperse the Cambodian resistance forces and the CGDK, make the international community lose confidence in the CGDK, and try to undermine the legitimacy of the CGDK in order to introduce their puppet running dogs into the United Nations and other international forums, thereby legalizing the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia.

However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors can in no way use their acts of terrorism and savagery to force the world into accepting the fail accompli of their aggression in Cambodia. Conversely, the brutal and savage attacks of the Vietnamese

enemy aggressors can only reveal to the whole world their savage and fascist nature and their criminal policy of massacring and exterminating the Cambodian people. As a result, the international community has more vigorously joined in a more powerful chorus of denunciations and condemnations against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

For example, on 24 January, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stated that Vietnamese attacks on the camps of the Cambodian resistance forces cannot destroy the legitimacy of the CGDK, for this legitimacy is based on many factors, including the status of Democratic Kampuchea as a member of the United Nations.

On 26 January, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila reiterated in front of the UN Secretary General that the Thai Government cannot recognize an administration installed in Cambodia by Vietnam, for such an administration poses a threat to the peace and security of Thailand.

On 26 January, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, who was visiting Thailand, said that Vietnam's latest attacks on the Cambodian-Thai border increased the danger and magnified the conflict in the region.

These statements clearly show that the world unanimously condemns the savage attacks by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and will not legalize Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia. The world continues to regard the CGDK as the sole legitimate government of Cambodia, for this government is a legal and legitimate government and a member of the United Nations of long standing, that is, since before Vietnam invaded Cambodia. Before the Vietnamese invasion, Democratic Kampuchea was an independent, neutral, and nonaligned state and a full-fledged member of the United Nations. The Hanoi authorities then sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to invade and occupy Cambodia in flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the principles of the law governing relations between states. They installed a handful of their puppet running dogs in Phnom Penh to be used as a smoke screen to cover up their aggression and expansion in Cambodia. Therefore, the world cannot accept these Vietnamese puppet running dogs as a substitute for the legitimate CGDK.

To the Cambodian people, these savage attacks of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors can in no way dampen their resistance and the fighting spirit of the Cambodian resistance forces. On the contrary, they can only fan the flames of hatred of our Cambodian people for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The Cambodian people, the Democratic Kampuchean national army, and all Cambodian resistance forces pledge to strengthen unity under the leadership of the CGDK and continue the struggle against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors even more vigorously until they are completely driven out of Cambodia.

CSO: 4212/39

CAMBODIA

VODK ON VIETNAMESE ATTACKS ON REFUGEE CAMPS

BK291125 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
28 Jan 85

[Station commentary: "The Criminal and Barbarous Attacks on Cambodian Refugee Camps Along the Cambodian-Thai Border and the Successive Violations of the Thai Border Region in This Dry Season by the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Have Shown More Clearly Their Arrogant, Savage, and Fascist Nature to the Entire International Community"]

[Text] In the past few years, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have made propaganda statements that they want to live peacefully and to cooperate well with all countries in this region. Furthermore, they have said that they want to resolve the Cambodian problem and regional issues through political and peaceful means. Before the convening of the 39th session of UN General Assembly, the Hanoi Vietnamese made a strong propaganda appeal, as mentioned above. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited a number of countries and staged propaganda activities. He raised a number of tricky plans to resolve the Cambodian problem. He attempted to fool the world into believing that the Vietnamese want to resolve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means.

After the 39th session of the UN General Assembly had adopted a resolution on 30 October 1984 with the support from 110 member countries calling for a resolution of the Cambodian problem through political and peaceful means by a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia and the Cambodian people's determining their own destiny, Vietnamese troops violated the Thai border on 5 November. There were bloody clashes with Thai border guards.

Later, Vietnamese troops shelled Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border and Thai villages. Many Cambodian refugees and Thai villagers were killed and wounded. Many of their belongings were damaged. On 18 November, the Vietnamese sent thousands of their soldiers with dozens of tanks and artillery to launch a savage, barbarous attack against the Nong Chan Cambodian refugee camp. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors fired thousands of shells into the Cambodian refugee camp. Furthermore, they fired all types of machineguns on unarmed Cambodian refugees. Hundreds of Cambodian refugees--most of them children, women, and the elderly, who could not flee quickly--were killed and wounded. Tens of thousands of refugees were forced to flee with their elderly

parents and small children, leaving behind their paddy, rice, and belongings in the camp. Vietnamese aggressor troops burned the houses, belongings, paddy, and rice that our people had been saving for a long time. The entire international community has been concerned with the criminal, barbarous, and inhuman acts of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Various countries were very angry with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and successively issued statements calling on the Vietnamese to stop immediately their criminal and barbarous acts and to participate with the international community in resolving the Cambodian problem through peaceful means in accordance with the UN resolutions. But the Hanoi Vietnamese do not care about this call. They successively shelled various Cambodian refugee camps. They gathered their troops, tanks, and artillery and launched successive attacks against other Cambodian refugee camps, killing or wounding hundreds of Cambodian refugees. Tens of thousands of Cambodian refugees fled to safe areas in Thailand. Concurrently, the Vietnamese aggressor troops shelled Thai villages and violated the Thai border. There were bloody clashes with Thai border guards, causing a more tense situation in the region.

The international community is increasingly concerned over and angry with the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors because they have foolishly, savagely, and barbarously attacked Cambodian refugee camps causing hundreds of dead and wounded, forcing tens of thousands of refugees to flee to Thailand, and aggravating the war. Various foreign personalities, including the UN secretary general, have issued statements firmly calling on the Hanoi Vietnamese to stop their criminal acts immediately because these acts cannot achieve any results but can lead only to a more tense situation in the region.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not pay any attention to these repeated calls by the international community. On the contrary, they have clamored that the results of the massacre of Cambodian refugees in the Cambodian-Thai border region is their victory. Furthermore, they have threatened the international community that if these countries do not cease supporting the CGDK--that is if the international community does not accept the results of their aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli--they will continue to massacre the Cambodian people. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have continued to shell and attack Cambodian refugee camps. They have gathered their troops, tanks artillery, and military materiel and have prepared to launch their offensive to massacre the Cambodian people.

Therefore, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are very savage, barbarous, and fascist. They are immortal and inhuman. Their arrogant and savage statements and their criminal and barbarous acts have clearly shown that they have no goodwill to live peacefully and maintain good relations with the countries in the region. Moreover, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not want to resolve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means as they have claimed. Their arrogant and savage acts and behavior have shown more clearly to the international community that they are not ready completely and unconditionally to withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia and to respect the Cambodian people's right to determine their own destiny in conformity with the UN resolutions. They are stubborn and continue their war of aggression and massacre as well as their genocide of the Cambodian race. They have pursued the implementation of their own aggressive and expansionist strategy in the region and the global aggressive and expansionist strategy of their Soviet masters in this region. They do not respect international law and the UN Charter. They do not care about international opinion nor listen to pleas from others. Such Vietnamese acts greatly endanger peace in this region.

Facing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors--who are obsessed with their aggressive and expansionist ambitions do not respect international law and the UN Charter, and do not listen to the international community's call--it is necessary for the international community to continue to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese more vigorously in all fields. Moreover, it is also necessary for the international community to join hands to assist and support the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces and the CGDK so that they will be able to intensify their attacks on the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefields. These measures are necessary to force the Hanoi Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without external interference in compliance with the UN resolutions.

The Cambodian problem cannot be resolved permanently, peace and independence cannot be restored in Cambodia, and peace and stability cannot be restored in the all of Southeast Asia unless the Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor forces unconditionally from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions.

CSO: 4212/39

CAMBODIA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Forces 'Liberate' 8 Villages

BK290522 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] On 23 January, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attacked Sala Ta An township and Samraong commune office located on the Sangke River bank. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded some others. We destroyed 2 commune office buildings, 20 barracks, 30 trenches, 1 rice milling machine, 1 medicine storage, and some war materiel. We seized two AK's, three SK's, a B-40, and some war materiel. We freed this Sala Ta An township and three villages, namely, Phum Khnar, Kampray, and Samraong.

On the same day we attacked a Vietnamese platoon position at Prek Trap along the Sangke River bank in Battambang Province. We killed an enemy soldier and wounded two others. We destroyed 3 AK's, 20 trenches, 10 barracks, and some war materiel. We liberated 5 villages—Phum Prek Trap, (Kai Roteh), Bat Samrek, Reach Don Se, and Rohal Suong.

Ambushes in Pursat

BK280639 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] On 24 and 25 January, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese battalion moving from Banteay Petsep to the west on Leach battlefield [Pursat Province]. We killed 44 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 50 others; 30 bodies were left on the battlefield, including those of two company officers and two platoon leaders. We destroyed 21 AK's, 6 B-40 and 5 B-41 rocket launchers, 4 RPD's, 1 M-30 machinegun, and some war materiel. We seized 6 AK's, 1 B-40, 5,563 rounds of AK ammunition, 30 B-40 rockets, 30 hand grenades, 30 AK loaders, 30 rucksacks, and some war materiel.

On 24 January, 18 Vietnamese trucks carrying reinforcement troops from Peam Prus to Anlung Reap fell into our ambush near Entri. We destroyed 3 trucks on the spot; killed 19 Vietnamese soldiers on the trucks, and wounded 35 others. We destroyed eight AK's, two B-40's, and some war materiel.

Kompong Thom Villages 'Liberated'

BK290528 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] On 22 January, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attached Tbong Krapeu Commune office in Kompong Svay District of Kompong Thom Province. After a 20-minute battle, we killed an enemy soldier and wounded two others. We destroyed 1 commune office building, 10 trenches, and some war materiel. We liberated 5 villages, namely, Phum Chong Da, Ampuh, (Ke Mek), (Pannha Ky), and (Po Khai).

On 23 January, we attacked Trapeang Russei Commune office in the same district. We killed one Vietnamese soldier and wounded some others. We destroyed 1 commune office building, 2 barracks, 6 large trenches, 12 small trenches, and some war materiel. We liberated three villages, namely, Phum Trapeang Russei, Romeang Ngop, and Prey Priel.

CSO: 4212/39

CAMBODIA

BRIEFS

PRK GREETINGS--Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, recently received a greetings message on the Cambodian people's 7 January National Day from Comrade Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The message said, among other things: We warmly hail the Cambodian people who won permanent victory in their struggle to surmount all obstacles and oppose the enemies inside and outside the country. We support your struggle to strengthen culture, economy, and national independence, sovereignty, and integrity. We pledge to strengthen friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and wish you success in implementing the revolutionary tasks defined by the resolution of the Fourth KPRP Congress. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jan 85]

HUNGARIAN MESSAGE--Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, recently sent a message of warm congratulations to Comrade Huns Sen on his election to the post of chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The message substantially says: I wish you success in your task full of responsibility in the service full of sacrifices to build a new society of the friendly Cambodian people. I firmly believe that the all-round relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the PRK will develop steadily in the future. May you achieve more successes and enjoy good health in your mission. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jan 85]

CSO: 4212/39

FIJI

TRADE UNION TO FORM LABOR PARTY

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Dec 84 p 8

[Text]

Suva
Fiji's Trade Union Congress has decided to form a political Labour Party to challenge the power of the Alliance Party, which has ruled since 1970.

It also decided to organise a general strike next month in the hope that this will force the Government to scrap a 12-month wage freeze imposed in November by the Minister of Finance, Mosese Qionibaravi, as part of his 1985 budget.

The secretary of the Trade Union Congress, Mahendra Chaudhary, said that the freeze had been "the catalyst" for the formation of the Labour Party although the idea had been floating around in trade union circles for some time.

He said the Government's decision to impose the wage freeze without the usual process of consultation with trade unions and employers through the established tripartite

system, had been a breach of faith.

As a result, the TUC had withdrawn from the tripartite system until the lifting of the freeze.

He said that labour organisations in New Zealand and Australia were expected to help with the formation of the new party.

While it was not expected that the organisation could be developed quickly, he believed it would be able to make some impact by the time of the general election due in 1987.

At that time it might be possible for the party to win a few seats and so become a coalition partner in the next government.

Chaudhary said that the new party would not be strictly an ideological organisation since trade union leaders took a pragmatic view of Fiji's economic position, and hoped that it would win the support of farmers and "honest employers."

It would have about 40,000 members belonging to the 30 unions affiliated to

the Trade Union Congress.

Chaudhary said that it was believed the people of Fiji wanted a change since the country was making little progress under the present system.

Fiji's main parties are the Alliance, led by the Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, and the National Federation Party.

The Alliance draws most of its support from Fijians and the Chinese, European and part-European and other racial minorities, while the Federation Party gets most of its support from the Indians forming half the population of 680,000.

The Government said that in the previous 24 months, a series of pay increases won by organised labour at the expense of unorganised workers and farmers, had brought the economy under pressure since productivity had not matched the growth of wages in the urban sector and it was estimated that wages were running ahead of increases in productivity by 15 per cent.

LAOS

FURTHER DETAILS ON VIENTIANE, PHNOM PENH TWINNING

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Dec 84 pp 1,4

[Text] During the evening of 10 December, the Office of the Vientiane Municipality Administration Committee organized an official ceremony for the twinning of Vientiane and Phnom Penh.

In honor of this special friendship, Mr Sisavat Keobounphanh, Party Central Committee secretary general and secretary of the Vientiane Party Committee, Mr Khambou Sounixai, Party Central Committee member, all officials of party and administrative committees, chiefs of departments, a lot of representatives of mass organizations, senior citizens and cadres, military, and police were involved in this ceremony.

On the Phnom Penh side were Mr Keo Chanda, secretary of the Party Committee, chairman of Phnom Penh Administration and head of the Phnom Penh Capital delegation; Mr Nguane Phon Siphana, Kampuchea's plenipotentiary to Laos, and Mr Nguyen Din Ngiep, People's Party Committee member of Vietnam, and chief of the technocrats of Hanoi Capital, also came to honor the ceremony.

On this auspicious occasion, Mr. Khambou Sounixai, chairman of the Vientiane Municipality Administration, stated that, "We the party and administrative committees of the two cities of Vientiane and Phnom Penh are very happy to have an official ceremony to celebrate the twinning of these two cities."

Based on the domestically and internationally important and meaningful summit conference of the three Indochinese countries that dealt with the present confusing internal situation created by the American imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary forces, the tightening up of the solidarity, special friendship and long term and total cooperation between the three capitals of Vientiane, Phnom Penh and Hanoi, is essential for our stability and our expansion.

The two capitals of Vientiane and Phnom Penh were famous long ago. They are capitals with ancient ruins built by many generations and they are political, economic, cultural and social centers and the hearts of the working people of both countries. To develop and expand our heritages and majestic brotherly relations and to implement the joint friendship and cooperative treaty between the LPRD and the KPRD, the spirit of the February 1983 summit conference for

the socialist revolutionary task in each country and total cooperation based on Marxist-Leninist proletarian regimes of the three countries, we are proud that Phnom Penh is the proud twin city of Veintiane City.

In addition, Mr Keo Chanda, secretary of the Party Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipality Administration Committee, stated that, "We would like to warmly congratulate the relations of the countries, especially [between] the two cities of Phnom Penh and Vientiane. Twinning these two cities has been our wish for a long time, but the occasion never presented itself. On the occasion of our visit to Vientiane Capital, let us continue to preserve and expand widely the beautiful heritage of the two capitals that our people have had for a long time. On the occasion of our visit to Vientiane Capital we are very proud of our brotherly relations, and we are also proud of the success of the construction of Vientiane Capital. Everywhere we went to visit we were warmly welcomed.

On this majestic occasion we would like to congratulate and send our warmest love and care to the Party Committee, the Administration Committee and the people of Vientiane Capital. Long last the friendship of the two capitals!"

Finally, the two chairmen wished that friendship, cooperation and the spirit of twinning the two capitals of Vientiane and Phnom Penh, as well as the twinning of the three capitals of Vientiane, Phnom Penh and Hanoi would last and be secure. The ceremony ended in an atmosphere of the deepest friendship and solidarity.

12597

CSO: 4206/60

LAOS

LOCAL ASSEMBLY OPENS DISCUSSION ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

/Text/ On the morning of 25 December the Vientiane Capital People's Assembly opened a meeting to disseminate the plan for examining the entire situation throughout Vientiane Capital to serve in drafting the first constitution of the LPDR. The meeting was organized under Mr Khambou Sounisai, chairman of the Vientiane Capital People's Assembly. There were over 40 members from the People's Assembly, the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee, and administrative committees from the 7 districts in Vientiane Capital who attended.

In the speech opening the meeting Khambou Sounisai pointed out the significance of drafting the first constitution and election law of the LPDR. He said that the constitution is a fundamental and crucial law which is the basis for the laws of the state and we must have this. Since the day the LPDR was established we have been trying all along to adopt many laws necessary to be promulgated. He added that the collection of information about every detail of the situation as data in drafting the constitution will help the constitution and election law drafting committee of the People's Supreme Council to clearly assess and more thoroughly evaluate the actual situation regarding the expansion of society in the Vientiane Capital area, and the implementing of different resolutions of the party and different laws adopted by the government in the past. We can see the determination and limitation along with how well the existing laws have been adhered to which affect society in Vientiane Capital. He also emphasized that this work is a tremendous duty. If we perform it well it will not only facilitate the drafting of the first national constitution and election law, but will also provide us with a foundation on which we can continue to improve the regime, regulations, orders, and different resolutions in Vientiane Capital, and also the socialist laws throughout our country in the following phases.

9884
CSO: 4206/68

LAOS

FRONT OFFICIAL FAULTS ATHIT AS BUDDHIST

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Dec 84 p 2

[Article: "Opinion on Three Lao Villages Issue of Mr Somsri Bhandasak, Vice Chairman of National Reconstruction Front of Vientiane Municipality"]

[Text] Rightist reactionaries in Thai power circles continue to increasingly disturb the peace in three Lao villages by sending additional military forces to different strategic points and also continuously assisting Lao reactionaries in exile to come in and actively destroy the peace in the Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang area. These facts show that they are continuing to daringly and openly intrude into the sovereign and fertile territory of Laos.

These actions violate the Lao-Thai joint announcement, and are damaging relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Lao and Thai people have solidarity and care about each other. They have similar customs and traditions and languages; in particular, both nations have believed in Buddhism since ancient times. But what a shame! Rightist reactionaries in Thai power circles with Athit Kamlang-ek as their leader have destroyed landmarks and broken the fairness and relations. Is it appropriate that Gen Athit Kamlang-ek raises his hands to pray to Buddha, because his real nature is not what he claims himself to be, a Buddhist? His actions toward the people in the area of the three villages does not indicate that he is a Buddhist and innocent at all. Athit Kamlang-ek has not looked for ways to improve the living standards of the people of the three villages with a genuine Buddhist spirit. Athit Kamlang-ek does not want to respect the Lao-Thai joint announcement signed by both prime ministers in 1979.

As a qualified person, as a Buddhist, I would like to explain that the beautiful relations of the peoples of the two nations will be improved and restored if we Buddhists search together for ways to solve the problem with pacific methods and do not allow a small group of people under Thai administrative circles to come and create insecurity for our Lao people who are also Buddhists. Even though during the course of the history between the two nations, there has been some resentment and bitterness, in the present and in the future we must develop the beautiful relations that our two nations have to be more beautiful than ever, based on the spirit, the principles and the five commandments as well as on the joint announcement signed by both countries.

12597
CSO: 4206/60

LAOS

VIENTIANE HARVEST, FINES FOR FAILURE TO MEET PLAN

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Nov 84 p 2

/Article by Louk Khao Neo: "The Entire Vientiane Capital Produced Almost 100,000 Tons of Rice" /

/Excerpt/ The people in the seven districts of Vientiane Capital have now finished their wet rice harvest.

This year Vientiane Capital had a total of 35,484 hectares of wet-rice land, 1,390 hectares of highland cultivation, and 5,000 hectares of dry-season rice-fields. The lowest wet-rice production was 2.35 tons per hectare and 2.6 tons per hectare for dry-season rice. In 1984 the wet-rice cultivation area was increased five percent and seven percent for dry-season rice, while the highland cultivation area decreased by five percent. Here the agricultural co-op is a good leader and model for group farmers and other labor exchange units for effective rice-growing. Each co-op member must complete their three-figure contract. That is, they must complete the rice-growing according to the rice-field schedule, and ensure the production indicated by the co-op. In case the production is less than the expected figure with no reason the contractor must be fined. But if the production exceeds the expected figures the contractor will receive the whole surplus free of charge. Consequently, production has increased 27 percent when compared with that of last year. However, it decreased seven percent when compared with that for 1984. The reason was that a number of ricefields were flooded in the middle of the season and the problem could not be solved in time. Some ricefields far from the district still have difficulties in regard to transportation; pesticide could not reach a number of ricefields in time and they were badly damaged because of the pests. Also, in some ricefields the soil was too rich for the rice seedlings, making the rice stalks with matured grains fall over before the harvest. Thus, the outcome was not as high as it should have been. The average for the total of rice in 1984 when compared with the people throughout Vientiane Capital including cadres, soldiers, police, workers, and government employees will be approximately 292 kg.

In order to continue to make 1985 a year of great victory and success for the First 5-Year Plan of the government, the people and farmers in the seven districts in Vientiane Capital will unite to repair the old irrigation fields and dig new irrigation ditches, and will feverishly plough and sow dry-season rice sufficient for the dry-season cultivation area where we must struggle to make in 8,000 hectares.

LAOS

OPPOSITION TO COOPERATIVES IN VIENTIANE, CROP YIELDS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Boua Kham: "One-thousand Kilogram Dry Season Rice Yield"]

[Excerpts] The agricultural cooperatives of Ban Saphanthong Neua, Phia Wat Canton, Sisattanak District, Vientiane Municipality, is one of many cooperatives that has a clear division of labor and a solid organization.

Comrade Dala, the cooperative's administrator, stated that: "This year and last year we have been able to work on 12 hectares of dry season rice fields and have harvested 51 tons of rice. Up to now, we have successfully germinated 1,000 kg of rice plants. Every production season we divide our members into three groups: a rice plant nursery group, a dike repair group, and a water level maintenance group for keeping the water level adequate for sustaining the rice plants in the rice fields that are ready to be raked and plowed for transplanting.

Along with the preparations for transplanting, a rice terrace and a rice mill have been completed and 1,000 ducks and 100 hogs have been raised in response to needs.

This cooperative consists of 31 households with 131 people, with 35 main laborers and 19 secondary laborers, 6 draught animals and 2 tractors for plowing.

Comrade Dala also informed us that, "Our cooperative has thoroughly overcome many types of difficulties. For example, it has overcome the misunderstanding and unfamiliarity of members with socialist collective work, especially with the changeover to an agricultural cooperative. The enemy is interfering and inciting us and breaking our internal solidarity. In spite of those difficulties, our management and administration at every level have not let down in encouraging political education for our cooperative's members and informing them." And they are in close contact with families and individuals who have been incited by the enemy, criticizing them and making them see the importance of agricultural cooperatives. As of 28 February 1982, those difficulties have been eliminated as there is no trace of them."

12597
CSO: 4206/60

LAOS

VIENTIANE DISTRICT POPULATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, SECURITY

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Dec 84 p 2

[Article: "Toulakhom District People's New Attitude"]

[Excerpts] Toulakhom is one of nine districts under Vientiane Province. It is located on both sides of the Nam Ngum River and is filled with different sorts of cultivated green vegetation. North of Toulakhom District is Keo Oudom District, south are Xaithani and Na Xaithong districts, east is the stretched out Phou Khao Khouay Mountain chain, and west is Phon Hong District, which is within Vientiane Municipality, with Route 10 running from north to south. Toulakhom District is quite an old district, rich in the natural resources of earth and water. It is a rice and fish basket, and a fertile area of Vientiane Province. It is a famous district where we can boil water to get solid "salt." The total population of the district is 29,000, with 12 cantons, 93 villages and 7,170 households. There are three ethnic groups, which are lowland Lao--the majority of which are Thai Phouane [from the northeastern part of Laos]--highland Lao and Lao Yao. These people in general are nationalistic, patriotic and devoted workers. During the periods of French and American resistance, many cantons and villages were solid foundations for revolutionaries, namely, Ban Na Ngeuane, Ban Na Gnang, Ban Nong Phong, Ban That Siew and others. Many families sacrificed their wealth and lives to feed and hide basic level administration cadres.

The people are sufficiently aware to express this in real activities and undertakings in implementing the party's policy movements of changing over to agricultural cooperatives to increase production to become self-sufficient and self-reliant and to participate in paying taxes and selling rice to the state. These have been done with the awareness of the people. For example, in 1984 the [state] was able to collect 560 tons of rice as taxes, which represents 33.3 percent more than estimated. The state also purchased 68 tons of rice paddy and traded and exchanged different indigenous products with the population. Over the 10 months from the beginning of 1984, trade was worth 9,270,970 kip, which is 27.71 percent more than estimated. Merchandise distributed was worth 6,901,121 kip and 890,000 kip were contributed to the national budget.

In the national security task, in addition to improving the local security network, 100 young people with awareness volunteered to join the security service in every village and canton.

The living standards of cadres, military men and the people have gradually improved. And also all construction has been developed and improved rapidly. For example, the first step in preparing the installation of electricity to serve production and residential uses has been urgently completed, namely, poles have been set up and cables run to different points. Sixty percent of a modern rice mill has been installed and 20 percent of a metal welding factor for agricultural equipment completed. In addition, new rural developments, such as roads, are being repaired in the districts and nearby areas. This facelift has filled the district with cleanliness, beauty and a joyful atmosphere. At the same time, there are plans to pave 60 km of Route 10 running from Tha Ngon to Pakkhagnouang and it is now in progress.

12597

CSO: 4206/60

LAOS

SRV-AIDED VIENTIANE TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Dec 84 p 2

/Article by Chittalat: "The First Teacher Training School"

/Text/ One impressive incident for the people in Vientiane Province was the opening ceremony for a midlevel teacher training school.

The ceremony was held amidst students and teachers from around the country to celebrate International Teacher's Day (20 November).

The No 7 midlevel teacher training school is located in beautiful Vang Vieng District. Under the old regime this place was a residential area and a military training field for the reactionary puppet soldiers. After the national liberation was completed the place was repaired and became a beautiful, neat, and lovely school with construction aid from the fraternal SRV and the people in the province who worked on tables, chairs, blackboards, and other teaching materials and equipment.

Based on the report of Comrade Theunglat Vongsai, the chief of the school board of directors, this first midlevel teacher training school accepts students from all districts within Vientiane Province and from offices and organizations around Vientiane Province. This year in particular, the first academic year throughout the school there are 13 teachers and a total of 293 students who come from many different work sections and localities.

The first midlevel teacher training school in Vientiane Province resulted from the sweat and labor of the people of ethnic groups within the province, and the special solidarity between the twin provinces of Vientiane and Hai Hung, and also between the peoples of the two nations of Laos and Vietnam. Although in the beginning the school encountered some difficulties, the people of all ethnic groups within the province are proud of what they have, and are happy to see their children have a chance to study within their own locality. The old regime was never able to provide the children with an opportunity to learn like this.

9884
CSO: 4206/68

LAOS

BRIEFS

BULGARIA PROJECT HANDOVER--On the afternoon of 20 December in Tha Ngon, Saithani District, Vientiane Capital, there was a ceremony to hand over a 20-hectare vegetable plantation settlement. This was the first phase of the 100-hectare project for which the People's Republic of Bulgaria /PRB/ has been assisting the LPDR. Mr Inthong Mahavong, minister of agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural Co-ops, made the acceptance speech, and Mr Tudor Savetanounetsov, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, made the handover speech. This vegetable plantation settlement was built by implementing the third congress of the LPRP which made agriculture production a base for industry and for increasing food production so that we can gradually become self-sufficient and by implementing the agreement signed between the party and government of the LPDR and the party and government of the PRB. The purpose is to grow vegetables for cadres and workers in Vientiane Capital, to produce vegetables for the government, and to supply vegetables to the market throughout the dry and rainy seasons. It is also a place for experimenting with many strains of seedlings from the PRB and with local Lao seedlings. /Text/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Dec 84 pp 1, 3/ 9884

XIENG KHOUANG GUERRILLAS (KPL)--On the afternoon of 15 December 1984 the administrative committee along with the guerrilla command of Siviangsai Canton, Pek District, Xieng Khouang Province, became a driving force to enthusiastically open a political and strategic combat course for guerrillas. Over 300 guerrillas attended. In this course they studied security and military strategy and tactics in self-defense to strengthen their self-defense force and to make it convenient for the people of ethnic groups to make their living. /Text/ /Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 22 Dec 84 p A8/ 9884

CHAMPASSAK BANK DEPOSITS (KPL)--Since October 1984 cadres, workers, soldiers, and police along with the people of ethnic groups throughout Champassak Province have enthusiastically and extensively deposited money from selling their products in different branches of the State Bank. In Pakse District, Champassak Province, in particular they deposited a total of 308,800 kip. /Excerpt/ /Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 25 Dec 84 pp A7, 8/ 9884

CSO: 4206/68

MALAYSIA

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH MUSLIM COUNTRIES CALLED FOR

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 14 Dec 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Intensify Relations with Muslims"]

[Text] Diplomatic relations among nations to heighten economic and cultural cooperation and for other purposes are very important in a world which seems to be growing ever smaller. The same is true for cooperation among Islamic nations.

Since independence, Malaysia has paid special attention to cooperative relations with Islamic nations. Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad's official visits to the republic of Libya, Egypt, and to other Muslim countries were made in the context of creating closer two-way cooperation with these nations.

Cooperation with all nations, of course, is stressed, but countries can have more confidence in economic, cultural, technical, educational, and other cooperation if such cooperation is founded on Islamic brotherhood.

Two-way cooperation requires honest intentions. Without honesty, it is easy to do or say something and then pretend to know nothing about it when there is a hidden purpose behind every measure taken.

Actually, this is the case between developing nations and advanced nations when profit for the advanced nations is involved. Thus, the economic gap between the two blocs of nations widens, and a never-ending world economic crisis is created.

Honesty and holy aspirations, of course, are expected in various kinds of cooperation entered into between Islamic nations such as that between Malaysia, Egypt, and the republic of Libya at present.

The establishment of direct purchase and sales arrangements without the use of a middleman is more profitable for those involved. Malaysia is using this system now with Islamic nations and also with friendly developing nations.

The expansion of economic cooperation and trade with even more Islamic nations will not only better ensure joint economic interests of the countries involved,

but psychologically the relations based on Islamic brotherhood will create a more close-knit unity among Muslims as propagated in Islamic law.

Our people and nation need broader understanding of other cultures that adhere to the same religion that we do. Meanwhile, understanding of non-Islamic nations should not be overlooked.

Unfortunately, because of misunderstandings between nations, disputes and crises in Islamic brotherly relations readily occur. Hostility and warfare erupt, destroying the Islamic world itself.

So, in this context, close relations in various fields between Islamic nations must be strengthened.

The Islamic world has been misjudged as the center of crisis. We admit that perhaps this has occurred because of our own mistakes and negligence of Islamic brotherhood as commanded by Islam.

6804

CSO: 4213/111

MALAYSIA

SUSPENSION OF MCA FROM NATIONAL FRONT SUPPORTED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 17 Dec 84 p 8

[Editorial: "MCA and the Front"]

[Text] The failure of the MCA [Malayan Chinese Association] leadership to settle in the past 9 months its crisis caused by the recall of Vice President Mr Tan Koon Swan and 13 other party leaders who sided with him has definitely begun to damage the stability and unity of the National Front.

Because the problems faced by this party, which represents the interests of this country's Chinese community in the government, was caused by the party itself, its leaders are now obligated to solve whatever problems exist. Of course, it would not be wise for Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, president of the National Front and prime minister, to intervene because those who do not agree with this solution definitely would be dissatisfied.

It has been proven now that as long as the MCA remains in the Front, its problems will be hard to solve. Other leaders in the Front have been patient for the past 9 months and have allowed the MCA leadership to find its own way to resolve its differences.

At this time, there is no indication that such a settlement will be achieved. What has happened is that the two groups involved in that crisis--those aligned with Vice President Datuk Neo Yee Pan and those aligned with Tan Koon Swan--are competing with each other to prove to the Chinese community that each is more truly representing the community's interests. This clearly is behind the Chinese Hill issue, an area the Melaka State Government would like to develop.

One side agrees that this hill should be developed while the other side would like to preserve the historic character of that area. Clearly there are hidden political motives behind these two views. The conflicting attitudes toward this matter by a party component of the Front, of course, raises questions and astonishes outside interested parties. This dispute should not be allowed to reach the point where it might damage the National Front's image and stability.

In view of the fact that this might create a bad impression of the Front, we agree with the proposal of the UMNO [United Malays National Organization]

vice president concurrently deputy prime minister that the MCA should be suspended from the Front until it settles its current crisis. We believe that this solution will grant new strength to that party, particularly when it faces the general election to be held soon.

MCA should not consider the statement made by Datuk Musa in Ipoh last night as a notice to that party that it should leave the Front and the government. Rather, it should be considered as a step that might save the party from being overwhelmed by crises which would damage its influence in groups in all strata of society.

6804

CSO: 4213/111

MALAYSIA

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR COOPERATION, SOLIDARITY IN ASEAN

BK261322 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Jan 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Strength From Within"]

[Text] ASEAN countries have taken a bold and determined stand on many regional and global issues. Political solidarity has been forged, not only through a shared sense of purpose and a perception of common destiny as nations in a strategic but troubled region, but also because of external circumstances. Harsh and fateful developments like the American retreat from Vietnam, Sino-Soviet confrontation, growing Soviet military presence in the region, and Vietnamese occupation of neighbouring Kampuchea have dictated that the member countries react strongly together or perhaps succumb to outside pressures.

Through collective response to external challenges and threats, ASEAN countries have in the process jelled within a remarkably short period into an internationally recognised and respected political organisation. However, they have not been able to make as much progress in the field of economic cooperation. Some observers say that their political achievements have been made at the expense of their economic goals. There is some truth in this interpretation as the original vision of ASEAN is that of an economic regional organisation that would harness the region's vast natural resources for the common good and thrive on an intra-regional market of now more than one-quarter billion people. Economic cooperation has fallen short of expectations.

Many proposals for concerted action have been made, covering trade and tourism, industry, minerals and energy, finance and banking, food, agriculture and forestry, transportation and communication. A good number of them, those relating to tourism, shipping fisheries and intra-regional trade, had been submitted as far back as 1967 shortly after the inception of this association. The Bali meeting in February 1976 reviewed and restated the objectives of regional cooperation since evidently little progress had been made in the economic field. The ASEAN accord tried to transform the organisation by stressing economic goals.

Three main areas of economic cooperation, which were identified then, remain to be developed. They are intra-regional trade, industrial complementation,

and negotiations with the industrialised countries. Although intra-regional trade has made great strides (having grown from 12.6 percent in 1975 to more than one-fifth of ASEAN's total trade), about three-quarters of ASEAN trade is still with the outside world. And although the number of items under the preferential tariff agreement has increased from 71 in 1971 to more than 18,000 items now, the PTA scheme is known to cover only a fraction of intra-ASEAN trade.

So far only one regional industrial project has come on stream--the ASEAN urea project in Aceh, Indonesia. If the fertiliser project in Bintulu is completed by the end of this year, it will [be] the second AIP [ASEAN Industrial Project] completed within a decade. Notable achievements have been made in negotiations with the developed countries--particularly the United States (for example, the introduction of the generalised system of preferences for ASEAN) and Australia over the international civil aviation policy. But the ding-dong battle against protectionism is an ongoing one. The need for more substantive economic cooperation with third countries like the EEC has been felt for a long time. But ASEAN proposals are more likely to receive a favourable response if the ASEAN countries can first cooperate more closely among themselves and then project themselves as a truly effective economic bloc. Solidarity is strength.

CSO: 4200/475

MALAYSIA

KUALA LUMPUR ON SETTLEMENT OF CAMBODIAN PROBLEM

BK281730 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Mr Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, called in Bangkok for a dialogue to reach a settlement on the Kampuchean issue. During his visit to Thailand, the UN secretary general has had discussions with the Thai leaders and UN representatives in that country as well as visited the refugee camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

A point he stressed, and this is the point that ASEAN has stood strongly by, is that these talks should not be talks for the sake of talking only, but should be aimed at reaching practical solution and leading to positive actions. Unfortunately, the experience of the ASEAN nations up to now has been that whatever actions Vietnam has taken following talks and announcements have been purely cosmetic in nature. The more positive actions taken by Vietnam have been to escalate the fighting every time the monsoons are over. It has shown no desire or willingness to let the Kampuchians settle the matter themselves.

Mr Perez de Cuellar has praise for the ASEAN concept of ZOPFAN [zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality]. However, as long as the Kampuchean issue is not settled, ZOPFAN will remain a concept only. While the basic premise of ZOPFAN is to create Southeast Asia as a zone of peace free from the interference of superpowers, it must also be appreciated that before the superpowers can be told to lay their hands off, it is necessary that there be peace and a mutual acceptance of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of Southeast Asia among themselves.

Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea to overthrow the Pol Pot regime was basically a denial of this, however cruel the regime may have been. None of the ASEAN countries viewed the actions of the Pol Pot regime while it was in power with anything but repugnance. Their action in being the first countries of refuge for the people of Kampuchea who fled Pol Pot is proof of that.

What the ASEAN countries--and, for that matter, no country in the world--can accept is the assumption that a neighboring country--or for that matter, any country--has the right to overthrow any duly constituted regime or another country. Once Vietnam accepts that principle, withdraws its troops from Kampuchea and leaves it to the people of the country to select a government of their choice, then the possibility of ZOPFAN becoming a reality becomes wider.

MALAYSIA

CRISIS IN MALAYSIAN CHINESE ASSOCIATION SETTLED

BK301243 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, says that the resolution of the MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] crisis will ensure continued political stability in the country. It will also restore the confidence of foreign investors in the national economy. He pointed out that the 10 month old crisis had a bad effect as it was blown out of proportion by the mass media.

The prime minister and the mediator of the Barisan Nasional [national front], Secretary General Mr Ghaffar Baba, this evening witnessed the signing of the joint agreement to settle the crisis. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir commended the two rival factions for placing the interest of the Chinese community in the country and the party above self-interest.

He says that there were no winners or losers as a result of the settlement. No party has any monopoly of what is right or wrong. He hopes that the two factions will now seriously work towards reuniting the MCA.

The acting MCA president, Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, says the signing of the agreement signifies that the MCA is reunited. He points out that the fact will bring peace and stability to the party and will contribute to the long term stability of the country. He expressed full confidence and support for the leadership of Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir as the prime minister and the chairman of the Barisan Nasional.

Echoing similar sentiment, the leader of the rival group, Mr Tan Koon Swan, said that he accepted the settlement in the overall interest of the nation in general and the MCA and the Chinese community in particular. He appealed to all his supporters to return to the party.

CSO: 4200/475

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

BANK BUMIPUTERA CASE--Bank Bumiputera Berhad and Bumiputera Malaysia Finance Limited [BMF] have filed another civil suit against four former BMF officials claiming damages of US\$47.5 million. The four are former Chairman Lorrain Osman, former Director Datuk Mohamad Hashim Shamsudin, also former Director Dr Rais Saniman, and former General Manager Ibrahim Jaafar. The suit was filed at the High Court Registry in Kuala Lumpur--Bank Bumiputera and BMF said in their writ that they had suffered loss and damage due to the alleged fraudulent misappropriation. They claimed that the four has failed to comply with the bank's instruction that all loan applications submitted to BMF after 22 November 1982 should only be considered by the Supervisory Committee. The court would release other claims in the suit tomorrow. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jan 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/475

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS URGES CIVIC ACTION PROGRAM CARRIED OUT

OW301341 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 85

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The nationwide civic action program to counter communist insurgency should be started immediately to take advantage of the dry season. The president directed the speedy implementation of the civic action program during a meeting at Malacanang this morning with defense and military officials, and Joel Barotilla was there.

[Begin Barotilla video report] The president directed the various military units to coordinate with civilian agencies in the implementation of projects that will have an immediate impact on the lives of people in the rural areas. [Video shows Marcos at meeting this morning] He emphasized that he does not want to create the impression that the whole concept is a Manila-based operation.

The president said he wants the Barangay people to feel that this is their project. President Marcos also directed that priority should be given to local contractors in the awarding of contract for civic action projects. This will facilitate the use of local labor and available local materials.

The president had already directed Budget Minister Manuel Alba to work out an outlay from the appropriations of the various ministries and to review the procedure of releasing funds from the provincial treasurer to the Barangays. [End report]

CSO: 4200/479

PHILIPPINES

VIRATA SAYS AID DONORS SATISFIED WITH RECOVERY EFFORTS

HK310704 Quezon City Maharlike Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] In Paris, Prime Minister Cesar Virata says international aid donors are satisfied that the Philippines has [words indistinct] toward economic recovery. Virata is in the French capital, where he attended a 2-day meeting of the consultative group for the Philippines. The discussion focused on the Philippine short-term economic stabilization program and long-term development goals. Virata said the consultative group believes the current program is the appropriate solution to the Philippines' economic problems.

Earlier, President Marcos emphasized that the Philippines' best national efforts in putting its economic affairs in order cannot achieve complete success unless complemented by effective international (?action). The president's message was read before the consultative group by Prime Minister Virata. Ruby Serra has this report from Paris.

[Begin recording] The president said comprehensive and coordinated adjustments by all countries is especially critical. President Marcos expressed hope that with a more broad-based world economic recovery and a new (?mode) of international consultations, adverse developments such as the [word indistinct] raw material shortage, protectionist trade, and declining capital flow can be remedied. He said the year 1984 marked the first full year of adjustment following the adoption of stringent measures aimed to stabilize the economy. [Words indistinct] adjustment in the exchange rate, lifting of price controls, substantial cuts in public investment expenditures, new revenue measures, [words indistinct]. Despite the difficulties these developments brought for the people, President Marcos said the stabilization measures tend to show encouraging signs of economic revival such as exports which reached \$5.4 billion, a reduction of imports by 20 percent, and a [words indistinct] in the trade deficit [words indistinct] by 75.3 percent. [End recording]

CSO: 4200/479

PHILIPPINES

CREDITOR BANKS PROPOSE DECREE TO SAFEGUARD LOAN PACKAGE

HK301539 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jan 85 p 2

[By Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The advisory committee of the country's foreign creditor banks have proposed a presidential decree that will prevent any future legal impediments to the financial package negotiated with the banks, foreign bankers told BUSINESS DAY.

The sources said a subcommittee of the 12-member advisory committee has submitted to Philippine monetary authorities a draft of the decree, and titled it as "Philippine Foreign Debt Financing Law of 1985."

The subcommittee has also told monetary authorities that the law can be easily enacted by invoking Amendment No 6 of the Constitution, which gives the president law-making powers, the sources said.

The sources said the advisory committee has proposed the decree to ensure that agreements between the government and the creditor banks regarding the negotiated financial package cannot be contested in the future.

The package provides for a \$3-billion trade facility, new loans totaling \$925 million, and the rescheduling of \$5.8 billion in debt payments falling due from October 1983 to end-1984.

One foreign banker said the banks, in proposing the decree, want to be assured that the agreements on the financial package will be honored even with a change in the administration.

The sources said the proposed decree seeks to expand Presidential Decree No 1939, which has raised the statutory limit on direct foreign borrowings of the government and on government guarantees on foreign loans. PD No 1939, issued on June last year, also aims to clear legal obstacles to the debt-restructuring agreement.

The decree proposed by the bank committee, the sources said, would give the President broad powers to incur additional foreign debts that would be necessary under the negotiated financial agreement. For example, while PD No 1939

limits the direct foreign borrowings incurred by the president for the government at \$10 billion, official CB [Central Bank] data show total government foreign obligations (including the CB's \$4.1 billion) at \$17.4 billion.

The sources said that not all of those debts would be classified as "direct borrowings," but the definition of the ceiling could be legally questioned.

Furthermore, under the debt restructuring agreement, many indirect borrowings of the government such as through loan guarantees will be converted into direct borrowings when the borrowers fail to pay them. In such a case, the ceiling set in PD No 1939 may be exceeded. The foreign banks therefore insist that the president be given broader powers to raise the government's debt limit.

The decree proposed by the foreign banks will also expand a provision of PD No 1939 regarding the legal limit on payments of foreign debts and interest. The country's debt service payments for any given year are currently limited to 20 percent of the average foreign exchange earnings for the previous 3 years.

PD No 1939 authorizes the central bank to exclude certain foreign debts in the computation of this limit only "in connection with a general rescheduling of the external debt." The proposed decree seeks to authorize the CB to exclude any type of foreign debt in computing the debt service limit.

The 20 percent debt service ceiling, as currently defined, includes short-term loans as inflows of foreign exchange. As such, it is expected to be exceeded. The government's letter of intent to the International Monetary Fund has projected the debt service ratio at 44.3 percent in 1984, 35.2 percent in 1985, and 35.1 percent in 1986.

Statistics recently disclosed by CB governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr also indicate a continued expansion in the country's outstanding foreign debt because of the requirements of the debt rescheduling agreement. In a recent speech, Fernandes said that by the end of 1986 the country's foreign debt will amount to \$28.7 billion, an increase of \$3.9 billion from the end 1983 level of \$24.8 billion.

The sources also said the foreign creditor banks have proposed the decree because they are worried that the CB's functions concerning the \$3-billion revolving trade facility may have no legal basis. Under the negotiated trade facility, the CB in effect will direct trade credits from foreign banks via particular local banks. The CB's charter is silent on such a role.

The proposed decree would also in effect provide full legal basis for the major provisions in the financial package, such as the assumption by government of private foreign debts, the requirement for private creditors to deposit with the CB the peso equivalent of their debt-service, and the grant of a forward exchange cover to private creditors.

PHILIPPINES

SUGAR CANE PLANTERS HOLD EMERGENCY MEETING

HK310414 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jan 85 p 12

[By Victoria A. Gochoco]

[Text] Some 30 representatives of Luzon sugar cane planters associations and marketing cooperatives cheered former National Federation of Sugar Cane Planters (NFSP) President Carlos Ledesma the other night as he declared emotionally: "I'm telling the Luzon planters now--we don't want to go back to Nasutra (National Sugar Trading Corp.). I'm going to Bacolod on Friday and I'll say the same thing. Nasutra--never!"

Ledesma, who has been silent for years now on his views against Nasutra for personal reasons, said it was about time that he spoke up. He attended the emergency meeting of the Luzon sugar cane planters the other night at Club Filipino, which was called to discuss the industry's present problems and look into the possibility of forming another sugar producers' group as an alternative to the existing NFSP.

The NFSP was criticized in the forum as not having held an annual meeting in the last decade to indicate that it has been out of touch with the sentiments of planters.

Furthermore, the word was that the NFSP leadership, with cajoling from the Philippine Sugar Commission (Philsucom) and Nasutra, are set to hold a meeting in Bacolod today to try to "ram down the throat" of planters a resolution urging for the return of domestic sugar trading to Nasutra.

The NFSP has been working hard to return domestic sugar trading to Nasutra and is even urging the labor sector in the industry to support the move.

"Disgusted as they are with NFSP, many in the Visayas have no alternative grouping to which to run. But in the future, two more planters' associations in Silay will be moving out of the NFSP umbrella. (The) Biscom (Binalbagan-Isabela Sugar Co, Inc) (planters association) is already split. One faction has been going in and out of the NFSP and the other faction has now completely left. Last March, April and May eight planters associations made known their intention to become members of the Philippine Sugar Association (PSA)," one in the meeting said.

PSA is only a millers' association, however, and for that reason its [board] had to reject their membership.

Apparently, many planters associations have become cynical toward the NFSP.

This attitude appears to be main stimulus to the formation of the Confederation of Sugar Producers Association, Inc (CSPI), the idea for which was hatched by the Luzon group.

The CSPI, from the actuations of those attending the emergency meeting, will definitely put its foot down on pressures to return domestic sugar trading to Nasutra.

A Pampanga planter remarked: "We have been trained for the last 10 to 11 years on how to obey without thinking. This time, we'll do our own thinking."

The stand was unanimous "not to go back to Nasutra" as Roberto S. Benedicto, who heads both Philsucom and Nasutra, was blamed for the Philippines' losing her position as the biggest sugar supplier to the United States.

"In 1975 and 1976 we sold our sugar to countries other than the United States even if it was our biggest market. Benedicto in 1974 or 1975 said we don't need the United States market because we can sell in the world market. He was bragging about it. I consider him and Leandro Vasquez as the worst traitors to the sugar industry," Ledesma said. As he took his seat, Ledesma added: "Thank you for giving me this chance to express my inner feelings."

The Luzon planters were briefed on the recommendations of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) study on the sugar industry.

Designed to revitalize the dying industry and to satisfy certain "conditionalities" attached to the World Bank's \$150-million agricultural loan--among them the dismantling of the sugar industry trading monopoly--the NEDA study dwelt on the institutional, production, marketing and financial aspects of the industry and made recommendations for each.

Institutional changes recommended by the NEDA center included the abolition of Philsucom and the setting up in its place the Philippine Sugar Development Authority (PSDA).

What could have led to that recommendation is the sentiment that Philsucom has been "very ineffective" in research and development activities.

"If the Philsugin (the defunct Philippine Sugar Institute) had a poor performance in this regard, Philsucom had almost zero performance," an industry insider commented.

Recommended to comprise the PSDA's board of seven directors are the ministers of agriculture, trade and industry, and labor, the head of the National Institute of Science and Technology and the National Science Development Board, a planters' representative, a millers' representative and a representative "at large."

Luzon's sugar cane planters therefore saw two openings to represent planters' interests: the planters' representative board seat and the "at large" board seat.

Of the \$150-million WB agricultural loan, \$30 million will fund a pilot irrigation project for the sugar industry. None of the loan will go to the planters and millers in the private sector. However, it was agreed that if the WB can be urged to recommend that the private sector go to the IFC (Industrial Finance Corp), then maybe agricultural loans such as crop loans to sugar cane planters can be covered.

In response to the question of Antonio Aquino, president of the Central Azucarera de Tarlac Cooperative Marketing Association, about the serious need for "capital" for the planters, the financial aspect of the NEDA study was touched upon.

This section of the study is its "weakest" portion, the Luzon planters were told, due to lack of data from planters and no financial statements obtained from some millers.

However, the study says that after the PSDA is formed, a small committee composed of representatives from the World Bank, the Monetary Board, the PSDA, banks and sugar producers will be created to look into the financing aspects of the industry.

The NEDA study also cited a need to cut down production to merely that level which will meet the requirements of a viable market--just enough for domestic consumption, the U.S. market and for reserve.

It was noted at the meeting that Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin's memorandum to President Marcos last 29 June stated that the market for Philippine sugar should be limited only to those paying viable prices.

Cost of production at that time was 13 U.S. cents per pound, or P300 per picul. Today, that has risen to P361 per picul.

To cut production, the NEDA study recommends the setting up of a quota system or plantation audit and for new centrals to explore the possibility of producing alcogas instead of sugar.

"Ultimately the industry will go back to the traditional areas for sugar. Now there will be a choice: produce either sugar or alcogas," one in the meeting said. At this point, Aquino remarked that he could "see the insidious planning of foreign competitors" in the NEDA study.

In marketing, the recommendation is the exportation of sugar to be handled by the private sector much like the way it is done in Australia. Before the Australian planters export their sugar, the price is already set because they have long-term contracts with buyers.

A single selling agency system will work better than a free market system for the Philippines at this time because it will be servicing only one market (the attractive U.S. market) and thus would need volume to have better bargaining power.

For domestic sugar trading, however, this would be best left to free market forces, the study said, although the government should provide the mechanism for a price support program that will not entail giving subsidies to producers.

To implement this, it was recommended that a section of Presidential Decree No 388, which gives Philsucom the function of determining prices based on cost of production and a reasonable margin of profit, be restored.

The government, through the PSDA, may guarantee a domestic price to producers by creating a buffer stock. It will withdraw excess sugar from the market at the peak of milling and sell in the front- and tail-end of the milling season.

This section of PD 388 was amended by PD 1905 where, instead of Philsucom setting the domestic price, it now only monitors prices and reports these to the government agency in charge of pricing basic commodities.

It was noted at the meeting that with the low world market price, the government cannot now pay the composite price to be paid producers P300 per picul without subsidizing the industry. However, subsidizing the industry would be out of the question.

If government subsidizes the industry, the Philippines will not be able to sell sugar in the U.S. because she will be hit by the anti-dumping law.

And although President Marcos announced in Malacanang last July that P2.1 billion would be released for sugar crop loans for crop year 1985-86, no planter has obtained up to now 100 percent of his crop loan.

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PHILIPPINES

FILM DIRECTORS CHARGED FOR PART IN TRANSPORT STRIKE

'Bayan Ko' Director, Others Detained

HK300520 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Manila, 30 January (AFP)--Two leading Filipino movie directors have been charged with violating the national security code and recommended for imprisonment without bail for their part in an aborted transport strike, court sources said today.

Lino Brocka and Behn Cervantes were accused of leading an illegal assembly Monday in the suburban Cubao commercial district which ended in violence when police clubbed demonstrators and a homemade bomb exploded in their midst.

The strike was staged to demand a rollback of oil prices but fizzled out when militant unions failed to gain mass support. It was called off yesterday.

Mr Brocka, a much-awarded director identified with the "social realist" school, has participated in Cannes and other international film festivals.

His latest film "Bayan Ko," (My Country), a Filipino-French venture, was initially banned and later classified "for adults only" by government censors.

Sources in the Quezon City Trial Court where the case was filed said state prosecutors formally charged the directors and 30 others yesterday. They said the directors had been recommended for imprisonment without bail.

The date of the trial's start has not been set.

Leading an illegal assembly is punishable by death. However, none of the scores of protesters slapped with the charge since the controversial national security code took effect after martial law was lifted in 1981 has been convicted.

The code, embodied in a presidential decree, is being questioned in a suit pending before the Supreme Court.

PDA Issued Against Detainees

HK010900 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Jan 85 pp 1, 3
(Tentative]

[Excerpt] President Marcos has issued Preventive Detention Action orders against 56 persons detained in connection with last Monday's Jeepney strike,

including movie directors Lino Brocka and Behn Cervantes, preventing Quezon City jail officials from releasing 12 detainees earlier ordered freed by judges.

Capt Bernardo Jose, jail warden, showed a copy of the PDA yesterday to lawyers Francisco Chavez and Arno Sanidat who had come to secure the release of 19 detainees ordered released by Judges Miriam Defensor Santiago, Eduardo Tutaan and Sitana Usman.

Marcos Orders Review of Charges

HK011154 Hong Kong AFP in English 1132 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, 1 February (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos today ordered a review of charges filed against two film directors jailed by police for taking part in a nationwide transport strike by militant drivers, the Presidential Palace said.

Mr Marcos gave the order to Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza to dispel suspicions that he issued Preventive Detention Action (PDA) warrants against noted filmmakers Lino Brocka and Behn Cervantes "to oppress the directors," the palace added.

The directors were charged with illegal assembly for allegedly leading protesters who clashed with police during the transport strike Monday.

The offense is non-bailable and can even carry the death penalty under a disputed presidential decree.

The filmmakers and 39 others arrested during the melee pleaded innocent on their arraignment in a suburban court today. They were moved to a suburban maximum-security military prison yesterday, police said.

Press reports earlier today said Mr Marcos had issued PDA's against four top officers of the Alliance of Concerned Transport Organizations (ACTO), which led the strike. A PDA allows the military to detain suspects for up to one year without court charges.

Military and presidential palace spokesmen could not immediately confirm the newspaper reports, which quoted unnamed military sources.

A spokesman for the strikers said the ACTO leaders had gone into hiding.

Meanwhile, the MALAYA newspaper reported that the bodies of three drivers who disappeared after police dispersed a group of strikers and their sympathizers in a busy commercial district were fished out of the Pasign River here yesterday.

A Manila police spokesman said only one corpse was found, but added that the cause of death was yet unknown.

The strikers' spokesman said it was "most probably foul play by the police because this fellow disappeared during the dispersal operations."

The strike was staged to demand a rollback of oil prices but was called off Tuesday after ACTO failed to gain mass support.

Police said they arrested at least 74 strikers, 41 of whom were charged.

In a related development, the Canadian Film Institute yesterday lodged a protest at the Philippine Embassy in Ottawa condemning the arrest of Mr Brocka and Mr Cervantes, the Foreign Ministry said today.

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PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION VOLUNTEERS TO BUILD JAIL FOR INDICTEES

HK310638 Hong Kong AFP in English 0548 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Manila, 31 January (AFP)--Oppositionist businessmen today offered to build a "people's jail" for the 23 military men ordered imprisoned after they were indicted in the Benigno Aquino murder.

Led by the slain opposition leader's brother Butz, the businessmen said they launched plans to put up a maximum-security prison after three government detention centers refused to take the soldiers, pleading lack of space.

The refusal triggered a spate of criticisms in the press and widespread suspicions that there was an orchestrated effort to prevent the soldiers' imprisonment.

The 23 were among the 26 charged by state prosecutors last week with the 21 August 1983 slaying of Mr Aquino and an ex-convict, Rolando Galman, shot by troopers and initially tagged as the assassin in the Manila airport incident.

Armed Force Chief General Fabian Ver and Manila Police Commander Major General Prospero Olivas were indicted as accessories and allowed to post bail together with a millionaire businessman charged as an accomplice.

"What we suspect is the government does not want to put these accused in jail," Mr Aquino, head of the sponsoring group 21 August Movement (ATOM), told reporters. "Maybe (imprisonment) was not part of the deal... with the killers."

Mr Aquino's family holds President Ferdinand Marcos responsible for the assassination.

The 23 are in the care of their commanding generals until the court acts on their petitions to be granted bail or to remain in their superiors' custody. The cause is being handled by the Sandiganbayan, a special court which tried public servants accused of crimes in connection with their offices.

ATOM said in a letter to the court's Presiding Justice Manuel Pamaran that it was prepared to build the "people's jail" and turn it over to the appropriate government agency upon his consent.

The judge could not be immediately reached for comment.

The group said it was ready to build a jail within a 30-day period using donations from members and the general public, adding that it already had 5,000 pesos (250 dollars), 100 bags of cement, and 2,000 hollow blocks to start with. It said the project would cost at least 4 million pesos (200,000 dollars).

Mr Aquino said the initial design of the jail had 28 cells--26 for the accused in the Aquino slaying and two for "Mr and Mrs John Doe."

Asked who the couple would be, Mr Aquino smiled and said, "your guess is as good as mine."

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PHILIPPINES

MILITARY SENDS 600 ERRING PERSONNEL FOR RETRAINING

HK311533 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 31 Jan 85 pp 1, 5

[By Arnold Atadero]

[Text] Armed Forces authorities yesterday started sending the first batch of an estimated 600 erring military personnel to various "disciplinary barracks" throughout the country for retraining and rehabilitation.

This was disclosed by Brig Gen Pedro Balbanero, commanding general of the Military Police (MP) Brigade and appointed supervisor of the rehabilitation program for erring soldiers.

The main thrust of the program, expected to last for 6 months, is "how to be nice to civilians," according to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] authorities.

Balbanero said 300 soldiers of the Philippine Army (PA) would take their course at the disciplinary barracks at Camp Capinpin, in Tanay, Rizal.

The other 300 would take the course at the military barracks in Cebu City, Cagayan de Oro City, Fort Magsaysay, Palayan City, Camp Catitipan, Davao City, and Camp Parang, Maguindanao, according to Balbanero.

A similar course has also been scheduled for the members of the Integrated National Police (INP) at Camp Vicente Lim in Canlubang, Laguna.

The "students" of the retraining and rehabilitation courses are:

Soldiers found guilty of an offense but, upon review of their cases, on whom dismissal would be too harsh.

Soldiers who commit an administrative offense punishable with discharge but who possess skills and talents needed by the AFP.

Offenders recommended for discharge while awaiting decision of the authorities.

Soldiers who need retraining program.

Balbanero said the first batch of "students" had committed offenses, ranging from illegal discharge of firearms, drunkenness to absence without leave (AWOL).

Also to be taken up during the course are human behavior, leadership, and community relations, law enforcement, human rights and skills development.

The reorientation program is the AFP's "antidote" to abuses committed by soldiers against civilians.

President Marcos had asked Lt Gen Ridel V. Ramos, acting AFP chief of staff, to take measures to [word indistinct] the military service of misfits and undesirables.

The president had ordered Ramos to do an indepth study on the root causes of military abuses.

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PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

INFORMATION MINISTER ASSAILS SALONGA--Information Minister Gregorio Cendana today said Liberal Party President Jovito Salonga is an ivory tower politician offering theoretical solutions to practical problems completely divorced from hard reality. Cendana was reacting to Salonga's latest accusation, made in a hometown rally in Pasig, that the Marcos administration is beset by a moral crisis on all levels of government. He said Salonga has been out of the country for 4 years and is therefore not in a position to pontificate on the Marcos administration being beset by a moral crisis. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlike Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 29 Jan 85 HK]

PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC RECOVERY--The willingness of every Filipino to contribute a share to a common goal is the main factor behind the economic recovery effort. This was pointed out today by President Marcos who said the new Bayanihan spirit of helping chart the nation's economic direction to meet present day challenges here and abroad. The president also cited other positive factors helping bring about quick economic rebounding. These are the increase in the number of entrepreneurs, the use of local materials and the strong peso, as he put it. The president added there is a strong indication the inflation rate would level off at 40 percent at the end of this month from an average level of 50 percent last December. [From the "Newswatch" program] [Text] [Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Jan 85 OW]

DEPORT VICE-ENGAGED FOREIGNERS--Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza ordered the immediate deportation of foreigners found operating beer joints, sauna baths, discos, and other similar entertainment places used for illegal activities. Mendoza's action came in the wake of reports on the proliferation of night-spots which operate as prostitution dens and centers for illegal drug trafficking. More on that story from Mars Encarnacion: [Begin recording] Mendoza's directive was addressed to Commissioner Edmundo Reyes of the Commission on Immigration and Deportation and Director Jolly Burgarin of the National Bureau of Investigation. Mendoza directed Reyes and Bugarin into the persistent and increasing reports of the involvement of foreigners in prostitution, drug trafficking, exportation of minors, and corruption of the youth. Mendoza directed Commissioner Reyes to immediately initiate expulsion or deportation proceedings against foreigners who operate beer joints, massage clinics, and such similar places used as fronts for illegal activities. He also ordered Bugarin to investigate such nefarious activities and report the same to immigration authorities so that proper expulsion or deportation action can be

taken against the abusive aliens. [End recording] [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 85 HK]

MRS MARCOS HITS FOREIGN PRESS--The first lady, Imelda Marcos, assailed yesterday [30 January] the foreign media for circulating stories that smear the image of Filipinos abroad. Addressing a group of broadcasters, Mrs Marcos cited the recent article published abroad about alleged child prostitution in the Philippines. The article is a typical example of sensationalism in the foreign press. She called on Filipino broadcasters to help project a healthy image of the Filipino people in the pursuit of their profession. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Comapny in English 2300 GMT 30 Jan 85 HK]

GOVERNMENT SALARY INCREASE--The office of Budget and Management will soon issue the rules and regulations to implement a 10 percent salary increase for all national government employees. The salary increases are retroactive to 1 January this year. The chief executive approved the pay increases last week to help the employees cope with the rising cost of living. The money for the pay increases will be taken from a lump sum appropriation for salary increases which is incorporated in the national budget for this year. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlike Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 30 Jan 85 HK]

INFORMATION COMMITTEE STUDIES PROPOSALS--The Batasan committee on public information today met to discuss proposed measures on public information [word indistinct] for study. Information Minister Gregorio Cendana, chairman of the committee, said relevant provisions of some bills will be integrated into what will be referred to as the Philippine information bill. Cendana referred some of the bills to the appropriate sub-committees for consideration. One of these presents the rights of citizens to information on state issues. The proposed measure seeks to determine what information should be given to the media and to the public in general. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlike Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 85 HK]

SALONGA ON OPPOSITION UNITY, CP LEGALITY--Former Senator Jovito Salonga will not run for the presidency even if he is drafted, unless a semblance of unity is established within the opposition. Salonga stressed this position last night on the program "Tell the People." Salonga, who returned from the United States only last week, said the personal objective that brought him back to his country is the task of finding a solid ground for the eventual unification of all oppositionists. On his proposal for legalizing the Community Party of the Philippines, Salonga said there was nothing to fear about officially recognizing the communists. [Begin Salonga recording] In a free democratic society. Where? In what country in the world have they won an election. And you cannot kill the communist idea with bullets. You cannot kill it with violence. You cannot kill it by resort to arms. [End recording] [From the "Newswatch program] [Excerpts] [Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 31 Jan 85 OW]

MILITARY DENIES USE OF CHEMICALS--The Batasan has begun looking into a report that the military allegedly used napalm and other chemical bombs in recent clashes with secessionist rebels in some parts of Mindanao. The military has already denied this report. Philip Tan has the details. [Begin Tan video recording] [Tan] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Chemical

Service Colonel Carlos (Manalo) denied the military is using napalm and other chemical bombs in its anti-insurgency campaign; only general purpose bombs are used against the dissidents according to (Manalo). (Manalo) admitted before the Committee on Justice that chemicals to produce napalm bombs are readily available in the local market. However the military does not have the technological means to produce napalm. Napalm bombs are considered to be 12 times more destructive than ordinary general purpose bombs. The committee, meantime, agreed to subpoena the editor of MALAYA and the head of the AFP wire agency in Manila which carried the report that the military allegedly used napalm bombs in three towns of Lanao Del Sur. The towns are Lumba, Bayabao, and (?Baging). The wire story created some form of uproar in the Middle East when the release was carried by the KUWAIT TIMES. [End recording] [From the "Newswatch" program] [Text] [Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 31 Jan 85 OW]

MARCOS WORLD BANK SPEECH READ--There should be a new round of international consultations and (?broad) monetary reforms to enable the Philippines to succeed in its economic recovery efforts. The president issued this call in a speech read for him by Prime Minister Cesar Virata at the opening of the 13th meeting of the World Bank consultative group in Paris. According to the president, the Philippine recovery program cannot achieve complete success unless complemented by effective international action to reform the weakness of the international monetary, financial, and trade system. Meanwhile, Virata told newsmen in Paris that the consultative group believes that the current program is the appropriate solution to the Philippine economic problem. [From the "Newswatch" program] [Text] [Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 31 Jan 85 OW]

IMELDA MARCOS MEETS FINNISH AMBASSADOR--An increase in trade exchanges between the Philippines and Finland was stressed today. The first lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, issued the call during a meeting with Ambassador (Pasi Juhani Rutanen) of Finland, who called at Malcanang. Mrs Marcos said that a trade exchange hike will boost existing ties between the Philippines and Finland. The ambassador batted for a closer dialogue between his country and the Philippines. [From the "Newswatch" program] [Text] [Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 31 Jan 85 OW]

CUSTOMS ALERT FOR FIREARMS SMUGGLING--Customs agents and personnel at the Manila International Airport are on red alert. The alert was issued because of a reported plan by unknown groups to smuggle into the country high-caliber firearms from the United States. Customs Commissioner Ramon Farolan said that [word indistinct] intelligence told him that Filipino Balikbayans [returning Filipino residents from abroad] will be used as carriers for the guns. Farolan said the firearms to be smuggled into the country include such sophisticated weapons as [word indistinct] automatic rifles and several semi-automatic pistols. He would not say if the smuggling is politically motivated. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 1 Feb 85 HK]

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THAILAND

COLUMNIST FAULTS UNITED STATES ON AID

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 24 Nov 84 p 2

/Column by Trairat: "Not in Pace With the World"/

/Text/ Thailand has not developed very far because our leaders are not enthusiastic and active in digging for weak points or mistakes or searching for new ways to do things. The times that the country should have benefitted tremendously, /our leaders/ did not seize the opportunity to demand /enough/. Foreigners know the weak point of Thais, /so that/ whatever they want to do, they just throw and hit the big shots of our country in the head with a little bit of money to make a few individuals rich, then everything runs smoothly.

We have already missed golden opportunities. Other nations have benefitted from such opportunities tremendously. This is easily seen during the Korean War era, when Japan, Taiwan and South Korea were able to harvest benefits from the war in every respect, including industrial development, expanding markets and trade. They negotiated for advantages from around the world, especially from the United States.

Coming directly to the Vietnam War, these countries took even more advantage, accelerating the production of manufactured products, negotiating for political and trade advantages and making long-term contract. Singapore is another country that jumped in to grab and eat schools of fresh fish /make hay while the sun shone/ because it was near the action. It traded in every area and made profits in every angle, expanding its industrial base widely.

We Thai awkwardly missed, even though major military bases of the United States were located in Thailand at Sattahip, Udorn, Nakorn Sawan, etc.... We did not know how to claim advantages from the United States, including importing goods into Vietnam and the United States and the aid in different rural areas that the United States was ready to pour over us.

No matter that so many Thais have gone to study in the United States, that almost every Thai politician is interested in studying the American system, that a considerable number follow Uncle Sam's elections more closely than our own--is there a single person who is serious about the various problems that Thailand must be entangled in with the United States for the benefit of the Thai nation as a whole?

In the United States system, congress is the most important /body/: if the executive body wants to do something, it has to be approved by congress. The time that Thailand lost Khao Phraviaharn, it was because Sihanouk hit the right point using important members of congress to support the Khmer. Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson at that time had to agree and made the vote of the United States a Khmer vote. India knows the American system. It is pulling in more aid from the United States than Pakistan, which is a close American ally. Likewise with Thailand, it receives just a little bit of the aid budget, like change that the United States throws to it.

Japan, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan have studied and known for a long time how to get advantages from the United States. They are willing to invest bold, strong and tough people to make contacts with important congressmen for talks and to do useful things. It is very important contacts using perfect strategic methods without using official means or diplomacy. This is "lobbying," which is suggestive and persuasive.... We Thai need lobbyists badly to attract congressmen of the United States for talks or to do things that will be advantageous for us. Thailand also needs the very best public relations to operate domestically /in a country/ in which we Thai have such interests and close relations.

We have missed many chances already. When will we understand and take quick action to solve this problem? We are not at all keeping up with the world, are we?

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CSO: 4207/80

THAILAND

GOVERNMENT SHOULD USE UNSC FORUM TO SOLVE CAMBODIA ISSUE

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 23 Nov 84 p 3

/Column: "UN Resolution"/

/Text/ At a time when financial incidents and labor movements are making a commotion in the news because of the devaluation of the baht incident, some people are trying to label them as increasing the value of the dollar in order to untangle the attacks of the public, that there is a railroad workers' strike that is just starting to fade away, and strikes instigated by other labor unions are newly taking shape with demands for wage and salary adjustments because of the government's devaluation of the baht....

It appears that border incidents did not receive scarcely any attention, even though it is very important to the country....

Beside the incident of the three villages, there is a problem about the Lao side claiming that they are Lao territories, even though Thailand has occupied them and has had sovereignty over these areas according to the evidence. We Thai are trying to compromise and we have proposed to conduct an investigation, but the Lao side has avoided it and the problem still lingers....

News about the Khmer troops of Heng Samrin that have come in and thoroughly wiped out Khmer soldiers and people, has caused a large number of Khmer people to flee danger and take refuge in our territory, in addition to the former burden.

The fighting and the killing between Prince Sihanouk's Khmer and the Heng Samrin group, which has been receiving assistance from Vietnam, has slowly increased over a long time. It is obvious that the actions of the Vietnamese side are in conflict with UN peacekeeping principles. The United Nations has resolutions to make Vietnam withdraw its forces from Kampuchea and have Kampuchea decide on its own government. The resolutions were stipulated many years ago, but without any kind of success.

Vietnam is still obstinate and has been acting in conflict with the UN resolutions all along up to the present. Worst of all, Vietnam's actions have put our country in trouble and in a destructive state by Heng Samrin's Khmer leading Vietnamese troops to intrude into our country regularly and artillery shells

falling into Thai territory damaging the assets of the people, injuries and death. More so, the government must be burdened by giving assistance to hundreds of thousands of additional Khmer who have come in to take refuge in Thailand.

On the occasion of our country's election as a councilor on the UN Security Council with /those/ privileges starting next year, it is hoped that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has a part in carrying out this work, will be prepared to bring up unfinished problems to present to the Security Council and that Thailand will have the occasion to fully and proudly execute its rights and powers as a councilor in order to successfully /implement/ the resolutions that the United Nations has stipulated.

12587

CSO: 4207/80

THAILAND

ARTICLE ON CGDK BASES IN THAILAND, POLICY IMPACT

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 5-11 Dec 84 pp 20, 21

[Article: "Fire by the Border--Watch Out for Intervention"]

[Text] Eventhough every year foreign forces will compete for supremacy in Vietnam, this year, however, the border situation is critical for two reasons.

It will judge whether Vietnam, which lost in world referendum, will use military forces to solve the problems along the Thai border. Also, it will test how long the world community will continue to use peaceful methods.

The two cases, however, may lead to border fight which might also force those with power to use the situation for political purposes.

The UNHCR has guarded civilians in one area while Thai forces have maintained a strong position along the border.

The major burden this year is that Vietnam has undergone a major flood and that the force of labor has resulted in low crops. Only 400,000 tons of rice was harvested in Cambodia this year. This means that Vietnam will need more crops and that food scarcity will drive more refugees into Thailand.

The border issue relies mainly on the balance in military forces. The Thai army has sent troops to the border to insure that they will be ready to fight back if the battle starts.

"The pressure in Vietnam at present is a normal case. However, the Vietnamese will also take the problems in Thailand into consideration. If there are problems in Thailand, they will estimate the situation via their representatives in Bangkok in order to calculate military advantages and disadvantages," stated Su Anakhot source in intelligence circle.

Border dispute, therefore, is related to the strained situation in the country. Since Thai people usually mix facts with rumors, the most unfortunate is the Vietnamese who will not be able to correctly analyze military situation.

Direct source in statistics group reported that the Vietnamese is nevertheless accurate as far as conflicts among Thai military leaders are concerned, and are kept up-to-date on situations. Source in anti-intelligence group also reported that as long as military power remains the same with General Prem and the brain group still have more power, Vietnam will be satisfied since it will be able to control the border situation.

"If the right wing has control of power, border fight will definitely break out. This time Vietnam fully uses military forces in Cambodia. This, however, cannot be said yet it is related to one another. Also it is used to put pressure for political impact in the country." The source, however, refused to tell us about deep news in intelligence circle. We also think that if the connection is true, then the situation is worrisome.

In this time of crisis, two important generals, Lt General Chavalit Yongjaiyuth and Lt General Pichit Kullavanich have always been at the border, one to inspect the situation as it is, the other to show who can control the situation and how. The latter is to make sure that the fire by the border started naturally and not created for any special purposes.

Intervention in military politics has happened before in Thai history. The strained situation at the border may lead to military movement which serves not only military but also political purposes.

Border Situation

The fighting between the Vietnamese and the three Cambodian groups created not only the issues of military forces fighting against the front or against those who attack the camps, but also the issue of civilians in the Nongchan area who are faced with suffering. The Vietnamese had burnt down the camps eventhough they were fully aware that it did not help strategically more than driving more refugees into Thailand.

At Tapraya, the Ampil Camp is the main target. However, a report from the coalition to fight against border battle stated that new forces of the three Cambodian groups are now at the front and their strategy is to cut the Vietnamese supply route.

The fighting between the three Cambodian groups and the Vietnamese is such a distressed matter. One side is immoral yet controls the central power under foreign influence. The other is righteous yet cannot expand its force to seize back the power in Phnom Penh.

The border situation may cause the fighting to be intensified. Some groups of military personnel believe that the only way to get rid of the problems completely is by "expanding forces to free the big province." The method may involve Thailand.

This year's strategy, besides the facts that the Vietnamese have received help and support from the USSR—who never hesitates to put pressure on small countries in general, both sides also have more modern military weapons. The Vietnamese have airplanes, helicopters, and new tanks while the Cambodian forces receive new weapons supplied by China.

Watch Out for the Situation

Although this year, Thailand's position won in the United Nations, from estimation of strategic forces, it is certain that Vietnam does not want to start the battle. Vietnam is fully aware that the Cambodian forces cannot be destroyed since their actual bases or shelters are in Thailand. Besides the three Cambodian groups also have more advantages as far as the major supplier of weapons is concerned. On the contrary, each time Vietnam requests for more weapons from the USSR, it will be taken advantages of by having to provide resources to the USSR. Vietnam, in addition, has lost its freedom in exchange for the battle that they gradually came to realize as useless.

As for Thailand, it is certain that as long as the policy of the government is to use the Foreign Affairs Ministry as the front to win diplomatic games, and to continue to defeat Vietnam in world referendum, Thailand will remain in a better position. Thailand will not have to intervene in other countries just like what Vietnam is facing at present.

What should be worried is that the border situation may lead to other political issues in the country. It is easy to use the border issue for political purposes by simply making the border situation more serious than it really is.

And it is not justifiable for anybody who has such a plan.

12781

CSO: 4207/85

THAILAND

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITHIN ASEAN DISCUSSED

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 4 Dec 84 p 9

[Text] Thailand's economy remains uncertain and nebulous, as a result of political events that have taken place. Therefore, if I were to write about it at this time, the chances that I would be wrong are greater than the chances that I would be right. So, I am going to take this opportunity to look at some other aspects of the economy.

Yes, in the past 3-4 days, the Human Resources Institute of Thammasat University has organized an ASEAN-level seminar, which will continue until 3 December of this year. Because I was also invited, I would like to use the opportunity to relate to you many stories.

It must be recognized as the most complete ASEAN-level seminar, with all of the directors-general of economic planning and employment departments of ASEAN countries, including those of the adorable new member, Brunei, attending.

There were 40 delegates from Thailand, representing every government agency and the private sector, as well as the army and the navy, and members of the House of Representatives.

As far as I know, the governments of ASEAN have supported and endorsed such a seminar, which is titled "The Structural Change of World Economy and Employment in the ASEAN Countries."

When the problem is posed this way, it is very significant, that is, the population of all the ASEAN countries put together is 270 million, of which 130 million are in the labor force. And moreover the rate of increase of the labor force is three percent, and it is a young labor force.

Major problems discussed are: The economies of ASEAN are open systems, with a lot of trade with foreign countries, a lot of cooperation in the area of investment with foreign countries. And moreover there are financial ties with foreign countries, such as loans from abroad.

So, this seminar posed the question that if there are dealings with foreign countries such as these, what would be the impact on employment in the ASEAN countries; this is because employment in the ASEAN countries is very important.

Principally, the impact on employment in the ASEAN countries that has been discussed is of two kinds: First, indirect impact, that is, if the world economy is not good, with goods being purchased in small volumes from ASEAN, and with a lot of duty barriers set up, then the ASEAN countries would reduce production, which could reduce employment or incomes. These phenomena were apparent during the economic recession 2 years ago. And the economy has not fully recovered.

Second, direct impact on employment. For example, there is a movement of labor force to foreign countries: Thai workers going to the Middle East, or Thai workers moving to Singapore. I have learned that there are as many as 1,000 Thai workers in Brunei, and Brunei itself needs more labor force. Or, we could say employment has become internationally transferable goods more and more, and the promotion of movement of labor force among ASEAN countries based on the principle of comparative advantage would benefit the ASEAN countries themselves. If the world economy is in a recession, the movement of labor force is made more difficult.

Although the seminar is not over, and big topics such as these take time, many important conclusions have already been made in the last 4-5 days.

1. The economies of developed countries, such as the United States, Europe and Japan, are not likely to develop at a fast pace as in the past, because the adjustment and the implementation of corrective policies by those countries are not carried out well.
2. Consequently, it is certain that there would be an impact on the ASEAN economies. That is, the growth rate among us would range from 3 percent to 7 percent; 3 percent growth rate being the lowest is in the Philippines case, and 7 percent, which is the highest rate, takes place in Singapore. Thailand is somewhere in between, at about 5.5 percent. This is in comparison with the past when the growth rate was between 6 and 10 percent.
3. Consequently, the impact on employment in the ASEAN countries is that there will really be a lot of problems. Problems, because we have a great deal of labor, except for Brunei and Singapore. In the past, there were no proper strategies for economic development, and for taking care of the increase or the creation of jobs. In addition, the ASEAN countries were also hard hit by the recession resulting from the structural change of the economy. These have created more problems.
4. In this seminar, the participants are trying to find the best way out for the ASEAN countries, and the best ways out are summed up this way:
 - That ASEAN should get together to sincerely exchange ideas on the economy and to work directly with each other.
 - That ASEAN should cooperate with each other more, and regarding this there should not be just lip service and no action, or that action cannot be taken; they must attempt to take action; there must be preparedness and sincerity.

--That the cooperation that is apparent, of which we will see results, is that there are expansion, support, and cooperation in the movement of labor more and more, especially movement of labor--and particularly, quality labor--within the ASEAN countries. For example, more from Thailand to Brunei and more from Thailand to Singapore, or from Indonesia to Singapore.

--On the competition in sending labor to the Middle East by cutting prices, there must be more cooperation. For example, Thailand and the Philippines should not compete against each other, because then they would not be competitive against India and South Korea.

--That there be improvement on the development of economic and employment data so that they can be indicators and sources for comparison among the ASEAN countries; and that there be more joint research on economic and employment matters, with the emphasis on joint policies.

Yes, dear readers, our globe is changing rapidly. If the ASEAN countries are not trying to cooperate with sincerity, the population numbering as many as 300 million will suffer even more. A country cannot provide jobs for its people will have a big problem. But at the same time, if we look deeper, we will find that if the ASEAN countries can cooperate, the market will enlarge, increasing their bargaining power; and their societies and economies will be better.

12282

CSO: 4207/88

THAILAND

COLUMNIST RAISES CONCERNS OVER FUTURE RICE MARKETS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 4 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] Certainty is uncertainty. Thai rice that has nurtured Thailand from time immemorial, since it is Thailand's big export item, easily bought and easily sold, and sold out in any amount, now is not so easily sold any more. Exporting rice has become increasingly more difficult. Before all of it is sold each year, (one has to work so hard that) one's throat is dry. This is because customer-consumers can produce their own rice; and the number of competitors continues to increase.

The latest news is that Indonesia, which used to be a big customer for Thai rice, can now produce rice for its people more and more every year. And it buys rice from Thailand less and less.

But next year, Indonesia is going to be a rice-exporting country, too.

Bangladesh, a big customer for Thai rice, will be the first customer to buy rice from Indonesia, through an agreement that Indonesia will sell 150,000 tons of rice to Bangladesh over a period of three years.

At the same time, Indonesia is aiming at the Philippines and Africa as its next targets, all of which are newly acquired markets for Thai rice.

News reports provide the details that Indonesia can produce more rice beyond its target by three percent, and has a plan to work hard to produce a great deal more.

Indonesia is determined to become another big producer of rice in Asia.

Indonesia will be a big competitor in the markets for Thai rice in the future.

In fact, that Indonesia could develop its agriculture to the point where it now is able to change its status from a purchaser of rice to a seller of rice does not have very much impact on Thailand.

But it is a signal that we cannot be off guard.

It is a signal to warn us ahead of time that the future of Thai rice export will face the same problem as tapioca, sugarcane and sugar.

This is because the countries that are buying rice from Thailand are accelerating their rice production to make themselves self-sufficient. And once they can feed themselves, they must move forward further to achieve exporting status. The production of rice is now easier because technologies are better and are more easily available than in the past.

Japan, a good example of a country that once imported rice from Thailand, is now exporting rice.

Indonesia is following in Japan's foot steps; India is able more and more to produce rice to feed itself; and so is Malaysia.

Malaysia used to boast to Thais that in the not so distant future, Malaysia would not have to buy rice from Thailand any more.

In the future, Thailand can sell only 100 percent quality rice to Malaysia. This is for making Khao Mok Gai (chicken baked in steamed yellowed rice), because Malaysian rice does not make delicious Khao Mok Gai.

At the same time, industrialized countries that are producing rice for export in competition against agricultural countries such as Thailand, are using the advantage of having better technologies to produce greater amounts of rice, at lower costs, and thus are able to take more and more customers away from Thailand.

The future of Thai rice is getting perspectivevely smaller and smaller.

I think that those responsible for rice must begin to study and plan the future of both production and marketing, both short-term and long-term.

Or else it would be like tapioca, which farmers cannot produce for sale.

They must commit suicide.

In fact, it is not only rice; the future of corn is also worrisome because corn is a cash crop that is easily produced and sold.

China, for instance, has cancelled its planned purchase of 150,000 tons of corn from Thailand next year because China is able to produce enough corn to meet its needs. Japan has also turned its back on Thailand entirely.

And it is not only corn. Tapioca is also driving the farmers bankrupt, because it cannot be sold. And so are sugarcane and sugar, the burden of which the Thai people as consumers have to carry by having to buy sugar for consumption at prices inflated beyond reality.

All other agricultural products will face similar difficulties in the future; but it is not known which product will face difficulties first and which product will face difficulties later, or how severe the difficulties will be.

Or it will be too late, as in the case of sugarcane and tapioca.

(The government) must study both its own market situations and the market situations of the world to the point where it can clearly assess the future situations, both short-term and long-term.

It must make a plan for production in such a way that it suits the situation, and it must do numerous other things so that they are connected into chains to complete a full circle.

Or it cannot survive.

My view is that there must be an establishment of a permanent agency especially to study this matter; and there must be an establishment of an agro-economic development office charged with functions and authority equal those of the Economic and Social Development Board, and it must take its work seriously.

An establishment of a small, unimportant board that has no teeth, will be too slow in its work, too slow to make a living, sir.

12282

CSO: 4207/88

THAILAND

AGREEMENT WITH MALAYSIA ON RAIL OPERATIONS

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 20 Dec 84 p 3, 12

[Text] Thai Railway Authority and the Malaysian Railway Authority have come to an agreement to improve and expedite the immigration and customs procedures in order to promote and increase traveling by trains between the two countries.

The agreement is the result of the 11th joint meeting to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the relationship between the Thai and Malaysian Railway Authorities. Hosted by the Thai Railway Authority, the meeting was held on 13-17 December at the Hyatt Central Plaza Hotel.

The meeting discussed means to solve the problems of delays in traveling across the border at the Padang Bezar station. The delays are caused by immigration and customs procedures as well as by polices of the 2 countries. The solution is that the inspection will be done on board the train 1 hour prior to arrival at the border. At present, the inspection is done at the Padang Bezar station and lasts for more than 1 hour. Both railway authorities will bring this issue to the attention of the respective border committee.

As regards traveling across the Thai-Malaysian border at the Sujaikolok station to the eastern part of Malaysia which has recently been cancelled, the committee decided to postpone the discussions since the issue involves many complicated matters.

The meeting was composed of many high-ranking officials from both countries including Mr Banyong Sornlump, director of the Thai Railway Authority, and Dato Amahd Badri B Mohammad Baser, director of the Malaysian Railway Authority, as president. The meeting also covered several other issues, both academic and technological, in order to exchange knowledge and understanding and to bring about effectiveness and advantages to each business involved.

12781

CSO: 4207/109

THAILAND

MALAYSIA INTERESTED IN AUTO PARTS JOINT VENTURE

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 26 Dec 84 p 11

[Text] Malaysia has shown interest in auto parts manufacturing joint venture with Thailand. The Ministry of Industry is considering whether the joint venture should be done with private sectors which are now manufacturing the parts.

Mr Visit Noypan, director of the industrial development department, revealed to SIAM RAT that at the auto industry development committee meeting this past Thursday, Mr Samnao Chulakarat, deputy minister of industry, who led Thai representatives at the recent meeting with the ASEAN countries had reported on the meeting. Mr Samnao reported that the members of the ASEAN countries have reached an agreement for a joint venture to develop and manufacture auto parts.

Malaysia has, in the first place, expressed interest in investing in the auto parts manufacturing project in Thailand with an agreement to reduce at half the normal rate the tariffs on the auto parts manufactured and exported to the countries investing in the project.

"We are now considering whether the tariffs should be reduced when the parts are exported to the non ASEAN countries. We are also considering whether we will allow the joint venture when the parts are already manufactured in the country. Also whether we will allow those countries to invest in the project with the private sectors who have been manufacturing the parts.

"Thailand is willing to be in the auto parts manufacturing joint venture with every ASEAN country since our manufacturing procedures are more advanced than any other ASEAN countries, with the standards and technologies of the original country as guidelines. The Ministry of Industry has agreed to the joint venture with the ASEAN countries by means of utilizing a 3-year policy of protection and manufacturing slow-down," said Mr. Visit.

12781
CSO: 4207/109

THAILAND

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS IN DISPUTED VILLAGES--At present the secretary general of the Office of the Prime Minister reports that the Office of the National Security Council has requested him to present to the cabinet for consideration these points:

1. Officials who carry out security tasks along the Thai border in the areas of Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Bo Bia, Muang Jet Ton Precinct, Ban Khok District administration, Uttaradit Province, should have the same authority as officials of the National Security Council, effective 6 November 1984. /Excerpt/
/Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 28 Nov 84 pp 1, 16/ 12587

RESERVE UNITS CALLED--The army has announced that it is calling up the reserves of the Military Supreme Command Headquarters, the Army Command Headquarters and the Air Force Command Headquarters to come in for examinations for military training for 1985 as follows: 1. The Military Supreme Command Headquarters is calling up Communications Division reserves, who reside in Bangkok Province military district to come in for 1 day of training in February. 2. The Army Command Headquarters is calling up only those reserves in the Artillery and Cavalry Divisions who reside in Bangkok Province military district, Chonburi, Nakorn Ratchasima, Saraburi, Khon Kaen and Lopburi Provinces to come in for 30 days of training, which will be held around the last part of March. 3. The Air Force Command Headquarters is calling up Squadrons 21 and 53 reserves who reside in Ubon Province military district and Phetburi Province to come in for 20 days of training around the last part of March 1985. /Text/ /Bangkok NAE0 NA
in Thai 23 Nov 84 p 16/ 12587

CSO: 4207/80

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ROLE OF POLITICAL ORGANS IN ARMY'S LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 84 pp 24-32, 54

[Article by Sen Col Dang The Chuong: "The Political Organ in the Party's New Leadership Structure in the Army"]

[Text] In the new leadership mechanism, in addition to regarding the single commander as a very important organizational principle in our army's development and combat, the resolution of the Political Bureau also affirmed that "The party-political work in the army is a very important part of the Party's activities intended to lead the armed forces in fulfilling the missions assigned by the Party and state. Carrying out the party-political work is a matter of principle in the great work of building the Party's revolutionary armed forces."

That is a matter of foremost importance of Marxist-Leninist theory with regard to building the new-style army of the proletarian class. Lenin, the great teacher of the world revolution and the founder of the worker-peasant Red Army, the first new-style army of the proletarian class, always taught that heightening the role and significance of the political work is one of the most important laws of the development of the Soviet Union and is an indispensable condition in increasing the fighting strength of the armed forces of the socialist state. For that reason, beginning with the formation of the first revolutionary armed units our Party has paid much attention to carrying out the party-political work and to setting up a system of political officers at all echelons in those armed organizations.

The First Party Congress (March 1935) approved a resolution regarding the Self-Defense Units which stressed that "the revolutionary worker-peasant self-defense units are under the unified command of the Military Commission of the Communist Party." In addition to stressing the importance of the mission of providing military training for the self-defense units, the resolution indicated that "It is necessary above all to persuade the masses to accept communist influence," and "the revolutionary nature of the Self-Defense Units must always be maintained," in order to attain that goal. The resolution stipulated specifically that at the platoon and higher levels there would be a unit commander, a deputy, and a representative of the Communist Party in command. The unit commander and the Party representative would exercise command cooperatively.

In April 1945 the resolution of the Tonkin Military Conference on "Setting up the Tonkin Revolutionary Military Committee" clearly stipulated that the structure of the Northern Indochina Vietnamese Liberation Army Command organ included a staff, a Political Office, and a number of other bureaus.

On 3 November 1947 a resolution of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission stipulated that the "political committee is in charge of leading the political work among the troops."

At the Third Party Congress the Party Statutes clearly stated that "the Political General Department of the Vietnam People's Army is responsible for the ideological work and the organizational work in the Army, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and the Military Commission within the sphere authorized by the Party Central Committee." (Article 11, Chapter 2 of the Party Statutes.)

The Fourth Party Congress again confirmed that "The Political General Department is responsible for the party-political work in the army under the leadership of the Military Commission" (Party Statutes, Article 12, Chapter 2).

Resolution No 11/NQ-TW, dated 19 September 1978, stipulated that "The Political General Department of the Vietnam People's Army is responsible for the party-political work in the army under the leadership of the Military Commission and the guidance and control of the organization department, the propaganda-training department, and the Central Control Commission." The political organ was organized into a vertical system. In the military regions, corps, armed forces branches, and equivalent units had political departments; at the division and equivalent levels there were political offices; and at the regimental and equivalent levels there were political sections. The political organs were responsible for the party work and political work in the unit under the leadership of the party committee and the direct guidance of the cadres in charge of political matters at their echelon and the guidance of the upper-echelon political organ.

Under the direct leadership of the Party, the political organs at all echelons and the corps of political cadres in the army have been continually strengthened and perfected. Along with the development and maturization of the people's armed forces the political organs and political cadres in the army have also developed and matured, and have helped the party committees and commanders at all levels carry out the party work and the political work, and have contributed worthily to the common victory of our army's combat and development missions during the past several decades.

In order to further strengthen the Party's leadership of the army in the new phase of the revolution, the Political Bureau resolution on "Renovating and perfecting the mechanism of the Party's leadership of the army and national defense, and implementing the single commander system in the army" dealt with many important matters, including "changing the functions and strongly developing the effectiveness of the system of political organs, and building pure, strong basic-level party organizations in the army."

That is a major content of the Party's new leadership mechanism vis-a-vis the army. The resolution of the Political Bureau and the Decision of the Secretariat determined the basic missions of the party-political work and the organizational system of political organs throughout the army. In order to concretize the resolution of the Political Bureau and the decision of the Secretariat, the Political General Department determined the missions, functions, organization, and makeup of the political organs at all levels, the functions of political cadres, and the organization and activities of the Party Control Commission, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organization, and the Trade Union organization in the army, and clearly stipulated the work systems and procedures of the political organs. Studying and firmly grasping those requirements is both a vital requirement and a mission of all cadres, in order to raise their level and improve their ability to do party-political work, so that they can do a truly good job of fulfilling their missions and responsibilities.

An extremely important change in the functions of political organs was included in the Political Bureau resolution: "The system of party committees extending from the Military Commission of the Party Central Commission down to the basic level is abolished. The political organs at all echelons in the VPA are leadership organs vis-a-vis party matters and are responsible for the party-political work in the army." The resolution also indicated that "The party Central Committee, permanently and directly the Secretariat, leads the party-political work in the army by means of the Political General Department. The Political General Department is an organ which assists the Secretariat in guiding the party-political work in the army. At the same time, the Political General Department is a general department of the Ministry of National Defense. The Political General Department carries out the party-political work in accordance with the Party Statutes, the resolutions of the party congresses, and the resolutions and directives of the Party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the Secretariat, and on the basis of the military orders and directives of the Ministry of National Defense."

That is a very basic change in the position and function of the political organs in the army. If in the past the political organ at a certain echelon was an organ which helped the party committee and the unit commander at that echelon carry out the party-political work in the unit, now the political organs at all echelons fulfill the functions of the Party organization at that level. The political organs throughout the army are under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, permanently and directly the Secretariat, and the lower level political organ is under the leadership of the upper echelon political organ. The functions of the political organs have been supplemented and raised: its function, which in the past had been a staff organ, has become that of a leadership organ vis-a-vis party matters, and it is responsible for the work of party organizations in the army. There are some contents which in the past were part of the authority of the party committees, but which in the new mechanism the party assigns to the political organs. But the political organs are also not party committees, for in the past party committees at all levels in the army collectively led the units in all regards, and on that basis the unit commanders organized implementation according to their functions. The

political organs are now responsible for the party-political work, while the commander is responsible to the next highest echelon with regard to command.

That change is very important because it ensures the further strengthening the Party Central committee's leadership of the party-political work in the army. By means of the system of political organs the Party Central Committee, permanently and directly the Secretariat, leads the party-political work and guides all activities of all organizations, individuals, command cadres, political cadres, specialized and professional cadres, and all military personnel in victoriously fulfilling the political line, military line, and resolutions of the Party and the stands and policies of the Party and state, and in increasing the fighting strength of the armed forces and consolidating the nation's defensive capabilities, maintaining readiness to defeat all types of aggressive wars waged by the enemy, and contributing to the great undertaking of building socialism.

That change also manifests the harmony of the new regime. While the Party assigns to the commander responsibility toward the Party, the state, and the upper echelon with regard to all aspects of the unit in order to heighten the individual responsibility of the commander and ensure that the commander plays an active, decisive role in dealing with situations, it also assigns a leadership function to the political organ in order to bring into play the effectiveness of the political organ and the party-political work and continually strengthen the influence of the Party in the unit's activity and life and ensure that the unit outstandingly fulfills all missions assigned it.

The political organ's function of exercising leadership with regard to party members while implementing the single commander system also confirms the all-round responsibility of the political organ vis-a-vis the military, rear services, and technical aspects of the unit. The resolution of the Political Bureau pointed out that "All party-political activities must have the basic goal of enabling the cadres, enlisted men, and national defense workers and personnel to have limitless loyalty to the socialist homeland, to the people, and to the ideals of the Party, unite closely around the Party Central Committee, and outstandingly fulfill all missions assigned by the Party and state, build strong units, maintain combat readiness, and fight victoriously." The resolution also stipulated that "The party-political work in the army must adhere closely to the political and military requirements and missions and be closely bound to the military work, the scientific-technical work, and the rear services work." That is a very basic viewpoint guiding the party-political work in the army. Fully understanding that basic viewpoint, the activities of the party-political work must adhere closely to the combat objectives of the army, must strongly affect the activities and lives of the troops, and must be tied in with the actual situation of the development and combat of the troops. Especially, it must be tied in closely with the combat and combat-readiness missions and with strengthening discipline and improving the material living conditions and morale of the troops. The effectiveness of the party-political work must be manifested above all in the fulfillment of the unit's missions.

Thus it may be said that the political organ is responsible for all spheres of activity of the troops. The political organ must share responsibility with the

commander to the party and the upper echelon vis-a-vis all aspects of development and training of the unit, as well as in combat-readiness and combat. The political organ must firmly grasp all aspects of the unit's situation and must go all-out to, via its daily and hourly activities, increase the Party's influence in all aspects of the troop's lives, and ensure that the unit always outstandingly fulfills the missions assigned it and continually advances and matures.

The political organ at each echelon both has a party leadership function and is responsible for helping the commander organize and guide the political work activities in the unit. In a people's army commanders must know how to do not only the military, rear services, and technical work but also know how to do political work. They must continually pay attention to the political-morale status of the troops, be concerned with political education and education to increase consciousness of organization and to the socialist emulation movement in their units, and enable all activities in the unit to be in accord with the stands and policies of the Party and state. Therefore, in order to help the commander carry out the political work activities on the basis of firmly grasping the directives and party-political work plans of the upper echelon the political organs must firmly grasp the intentions and decisions of the commander, solicit the opinions of the commander, take the initiative in proposing appropriate contents and measures, and organizing implementation. The concluding statement of the standing committee of the Military Commission, at the conclusion of the study session on the responsibility of the commander, stated that political directors work under the guidance of the commander when carrying out the political work. Of course, the political work cannot be separated from the political work. Thus the political director and the commander must have close relations and work together in building a mature unit and a strong party organization.

The change in the function of the political organ is also manifested in the responsibility and organizational structure of the system of political organs, for its responsibility and organizational structure are based on the basic missions of the party-political work and are intended to implement those basic missions. Only with clear responsibility can there be a basis on which to determine the organizational structure, and only then can there be a basis on which to standards for building the organs, the sectors, and the cadres and personnel in the party-political work. According to the spirit of the Political Bureau, the most all-encompassing responsibility of the Political General Department is based on the resolutions and directives of the Party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the Secretariat, which stipulate the most basic problems regarding the party-political work in a manner appropriate to the situation and missions of the armed forces. At the same time, on the basis of the resolutions of the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defense and the orders and directives of the Minister of National Defense, it sets forth specific contents regarding the party-political work and guides the lower echelon in implementing them. The Political Department concretizes the policies and party-political work plans of the upper-echelon political organ so that it can be appropriate to the actual situation of its unit, guides the lower echelon in implementing them, and directly organizes and implements tasks for which its echelon is responsible. Guiding implementation

by the lower echelon must be regarded as a very important task of the Political Department and has a decisive effect on the situation and results of the party-political work in the unit. The political offices are responsible for the party-political work in the units, directly leads the basic-level party organizations, and organizes the implementation of the party-political work in a manner appropriate to the situation, missions, and operational circumstances of the unit. Although the basic contents the responsibilities of echelons are the same, because their positions differ their sphere of responsibility and implementation measures differ.

The political education and ideological-cultural work at each echelon are carried out comprehensively. They include teaching the lines, stands, and policies of the Party, the state, and the army to each category; the information, propaganda, culture, and art work; guidance and organization of the cultural-morale lives of the troops; the task of drafting, organizing, and implementing the programs and contents of political education at the institutes and officers' schools, and leading the party schools and the political officers' training programs in a number of military and specialized technical schools; and teaching and clarifying the external line and policy of the Party and state in order to contribute to strengthening the special relations and combat alliance among Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

With regard to the organizational work, the political organs are directly responsible for the party building work and for continually strengthening the Party's influence in the activity and life of the unit. That is a matter of building and consolidating the basic party organizations in the army, managing party members, controlling discipline, ensuring that the basic party organizations are always pure and strong and serve as the backbone in building comprehensively strong units which fulfill well all missions assigned them. It is a matter of maintaining the system of regular congresses of the basic-level party organizations and holding party congresses at all levels in preparation for national party congresses. It is a matter of convening regular conferences of party cadres to recapitulate the leadership experiences, carry out self-criticism and criticism, explain the missions for the coming period, set forth the policy toward building the basic party organizations, and electing party central committees. It is a matter of holding party cadre conferences to discuss leadership vis-a-vis the resolution of the unit's vital problems and ensure that the unit does a good job of fulfilling all missions. The work of building up the ranks of political cadres, and the political organs, and participation in building up the ranks of command cadres and specialized technical cadres in the unit are also central responsibilities of the political organ.

The political organs must directly be concerned with building, strengthening, and promoting the activities of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the trade union organization in the army. They must coordinate with the functional organs in studying and proposing policies regarding the armed forces and implementing them in accordance with their responsibility. They must guide, educate, and consolidate the military-civilian relationship and ensure that the troops and the people share a common will.

The ideological work and the organizational work must be closely combined and must penetrate deeply and positively affect the political missions of the unit, especially the mission of maintaining combat readiness, combat, training, maneuvers, etc., while at the same time paying full attention to the other missions, such as economic construction labor, national defense production, building reserve forces, building the rear area, etc.

With regard to the organizational structure of the system of political organs, in order to be in accord with the army's organizational structure and bring into play their function of exercising leadership with regard to party matters, the political organs in the army are organized at three echelons:

The Political General Department is the army's main political organ. With its position as an organ at the strategic echelon, the Political General Department has the most complete organization in the system of political organs in the army, so that it can be sufficiently strong to meet the requirement of research and recapitulation in order to promptly set forth the major stands, directions, and measures regarding the party-political work throughout the army, including the main-force troops, the local troops, the militia and self-defense forces, and the military regions (joint corps), corps, armed forces branches, and combat arms, including both the regular forces and the reserve forces, with regard to all aspects: combat, combat readiness, construction, production, production labor, fulfilling international missions, etc.

Political departments are organized at the level of military regions, corps, armed forces branches, and equivalent units. The political departments have professional organs to help the departments concretize the party-political work policies, contents, and plans of the Political General Department, so that they can be appropriate to the special characteristics and missions of the units and guide the lower echelon in implementation. The political departments in the units have both separate missions and separate organization to ensure the missions of the party-political work. For example, the political departments at the military region level has a political work office in charge of developing the rear area, political departments for the armed forces branches, rear services and technical general departments, and a national defense trade union work section. The political departments of front-line units have a special propaganda office, etc.

Political offices are organized in the combat arms, in the local provincial and municipal military organs directly under the central echelon, in divisions, and in equivalent units. It may be said that the political office is a political organ that is widely organized in the units and organs at the echelon above the basic-level party organizations. Political offices are set up in the divisions because the basic-level party organizations are set up in the regiments, battalions, and dependent companies. They are organized in institutes and officers' schools because the basic-level party organizations are organized in the institutes and the student battalions and companies. Political offices may be set up in brigades and regiments if the basic-level party organizations there are set up in the battalions. A new organizational form recently established by the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee is the Zone Political Office, which includes many rear services and technical support bases

far from the general departments, in order to ensure the direct grasping of the situation, exercise control and supervision, be of real assistance in helping the bases carry out their work.

Implementing that decision, in a number of places the political departments have been changed into political offices, and in some places which had no political organs have set up political offices. Those changes in the organizational structure are intended to create conditions for developing the role of the party-political work and promoting the improvement of the work style of the political organs and the political directors.

At the regimental level and, in general, in the basic-level party organizations which had party committees with the mission of exercising leadership with regard to politics, ideology, and organization, a deputy commander for political matters is appointed. The deputy regimental commander for political matters is a representative of the Political Office and directly organizes the implementation of the party-political work in the basic-level units. At the level of battalions and equivalent units the deputy commander for political matters is responsible for the party-political work.

A new matter with regard to the organization of political organs is the Political Organ Council. The formation of the Council of Political Organs manifests the Party's principle of democratic centralism in leading the party-political work. The political organs at all levels organize councils of political organs. At the Political General Department level it is called the Political General Department Council. At the Political Department level it is called the Political Department Council. At the political office level it is called the political office council. The common mission of the political organ councils is collectively discussing and deciding on the major stands and measures regarding the party-political work, the political cadre work and party discipline according to the authority of each echelon. The councils are chaired by the political directors and their members include the deputy directors and a number of cadres in charge of organs or key elements. The councils work in accordance with principles of collectivism and majority decision. If some council members cannot reach agreement they accept the majority opinion but have the right to report their opinions to the upper echelons, as far as the Party Central Committee. The resolutions of the council at a certain echelon are manifested in the form of directives and plans of the political director at that echelon. Thus in the political organs in the army there is an organizational structure which ensures the Party's collective principle.

The political organ councils are collective leadership organs but they are not party committees. The councils differ from the party committees in that they are not elected but are appointed by the upper echelon according to the authority of that echelon. The council at a certain echelon is only responsible for discussing and issuing resolutions at that echelon.

The political organ council differs from the military council not only with regard to functions and missions but also in that the military councils are only organized at certain echelons while the political organ councils are organized at all echelons with political organs.

In order to fulfill their missions and develop the effectiveness of the party-political work, the political organs in the army have many relationships and must resolve them truly well, especially the relationships with the upper-echelon political organ and the commander at the same echelon. That is a change in functions, so the contents of the relationships of political organs have also undergone changes.

The relationship between the lower-echelon political organ and the upper-echelon political organ has also undergone a basic change. In the past, that was a relationship between organs assisting the lower-echelon party committees and the organs assisting the party committees at the upper echelon. Now it is a relationship between the lower-echelon party leadership organ and the upper-echelon party leadership organ. It is a relationship between leading and obeying. The lower-echelon political organs are under the all-round leadership of the upper-echelon political organ and are subject to the leadership, guidance, and control of the upper-echelon political organ. The directives, plans, and guidance of the upper-echelon organ must be strictly and fully implemented by the lower-echelon political organ, just as in the past the lower-echelon party committee implemented the resolutions of the upper echelon party committee. If, in the implementation process, it is found that something is not in accord with the unit's situation, they must submit reports and request instructions, and cannot arbitrarily make changes. In view of the new problems which arise in the implementation process, if they lay within the framework of the upper-echelon policies they must be resolved on the basis of the actual situation. If not covered by the upper-echelon policies they may be resolved only after instructions are requested from the upper echelon. The relationship between the political organ and the commander at the same echelon is first of all a relationship between the organ exercising leadership vis-a-vis party matters in the unit and the person heading the unit. At the same time, since it is in the army's organizational system it is also a relationship of an organ assisting the commander with regard to the political work in the unit. In order to continually strengthen the party's leadership in the army and strongly and deeply develop the influence of the Party in all activities and continually increase the unit's fighting strength, the activities of the political organ and the coordination and management activities of the commander must be closely and harmoniously combined. Therefore, while carrying out their functions the commanders must coordinate closely with the political organs and promptly inform the political directors so that they can clearly understand the missions, directives, and orders of the upper echelons and his intentions with regard to policies and measures, and recommend matters requiring leadership, in order to ensure that the unit fulfills all missions assigned with the highest quality. The political organ must fully carry out the orders and directives of the commander. On the basis of the orders and directives of the commander it must take the initiative in recommending contents and action measures and seeking the opinion and guidance of the commander vis-a-vis implementation. The political organs must promptly report to the commander the contents, directives, and plans of the upper echelon regarding the party-political work. As regards the important matters concerning the political work, they must recommend to the commander that they be brought before the military council so that they can be studied and clarified and so that implementation can be discussed. The political organs must report to the commander and the military

council about the troops' political-ideological situation, the quality of leadership, and the fighting capability of the basic-level party organizations.

The relationship between the political organ and the staff, rear services, and technical organs at the same echelon. With regard to the army's organizational system, the political organ is a component of the organizational structure of the management and command organs at each echelon. It has a cooperative relationship with the staff, rear services, and technical organs in the unit. With the goal of victoriously fulfilling the unit's missions, it must take the initiative in coordinating with the other organs, fully implement the decisions and guidance of the other organs for the entire unit, and work with the other organs in properly implementing the plans, in accordance with the previously agreed to division of labor.

The above are the principal contents of the basic relations of the political organs. In the rich reality of life, in order to do a good job of resolving those relations it is necessary not only to firmly grasp the decisions but, even more important, use the implementation of the lines and policies of the party and the fulfillment of the revolutionary missions and the missions of the army and unit as the highest goals, develop the party nature and the principle of democratic centralism, and emphasize the political responsibility of each individual and each organ, so that they can work together in fulfilling very well the missions assigned them.

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CSO: 4209/147

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

EDITORIAL LAUDS SUCCESS OF ALBANIA ON ANNIVERSARY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Nov 84 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Hail the Tremendous Achievements of the Albanian People"]

[Text] Fully four decades ago, on 29 November 1944, the Albanian people and People's Army, under the leadership of the Communist Party (now the Labor Party), rose up to drive out the occupying fascists, liberate the entire country, and establish a people's administration following years of arduous yet very courageous resistance. The land of the eagle thereafter embarked on a new era, the era of socialist construction.

Building on the staunch, glorious tradition of the national hero Skanderbeg as well as the staunch, indomitable tradition of the years and months of combating the Italian and German fascists, over the past 40 years the Albanian people have, with the spirit of diligent and creative labor and close solidarity around the leading party, overcome many difficulties and challenges, scored tremendous achievements, and changed the entire face of the countryside and their own life. In a country three-fourths the area of which is mountainous, Albania has, from one of the most backward agricultural economies in Europe and virtually no industry, developed its strengths in natural resources -- ranking third in the world in chromium ore and second in Europe in hydroelectric power figured on a per capita basis -- endeavored to diligently and economically build and has now become a socialist country with a growing industry and agriculture and progressive culture, science and technology.

During the years under the people's administration, Albania has successfully built a multisectoral industry developing at a high rate in which the mining, metallurgy, energy, machine manufacturing, chemical, etc. industrial sectors stand out. Albania completed the electrification of the entire country in 1970. In 1983, the gross industrial product increased 153.8 times compared with 1938, and 2.3 times compared with 1980, bringing 44 percent of the national income compared with 7 percent in 1950.

Albania's collectivized agriculture has been gradually mechanized, chemicalized, and hydraulicized, successfully employing many new advancements in science and technology. In 1983, agricultural output quintupled that of 1938. Contrasting 1982 with 1960, output of wheat increased 3.5 times, corn five times, milk 5.5 times, and eggs four times. Albania has become self-sufficient in grain and is ensuring many essential raw materials for industry. Forests account for 40

percent of the area of the entire country together with vast hilly areas growing oleic plants. Albania is one of the long-time homelands of this valuable type of oleic oil-bearing plant in the Mediterranean Sea region, bringing tremendous sources of revenue to the country.

The important achievements economically are the basis for the unceasing improvement in the material and cultural life of the people. Today in Albania the people pay nothing for education and treatment of disease. Economic, cultural and public service projects are being built all over the country.

Nowadays the Albanian people are laboring enthusiastically to complete the seventh 5-year plan (1981-1985) ahead of schedule and obtain accomplishments to celebrate the 40-year-old republic.

Albania has diplomatic relations with more than 100 countries and economic and cultural relations with many countries in the world. The unceasing strength of Albania contributes to the overall struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The Vietnamese people are very pleased with the tremendous success of the Albanian people in the undertaking to build and defend the socialist fatherland. Our people place high value on the warm sentiments and valuable support of the Albanian party, government and people for our revolutionary cause. In the previous struggle against American imperialism as well as in the current struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, our people have been and are strongly supporting the Albanian party, government and people.

Albania's strong condemnation of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, lackey of Beijing, and support for the revival of the Kampuchean people and official recognition of the Kampuchean People's Republic led by President Heng Samrin are an important contribution to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and a valuable support to the three Indochinese peoples.

Our people warmly hail the tremendous achievements of the Albanian people recorded in all aspects during the past four decades and wish that the fraternal Albanian people, under the leadership of the Albania Labor Party headed by the respected and beloved Enver Hoxha, record many newer, more far-reaching achievements in the socialist construction of their beautiful country. May the friendly and cooperative relationship between Vietnam and Albania ever strengthen and unceasingly develop.

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CSO: 4209/135

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV TO CELEBRATE 'SOVIET DAYS' IN OCTOBER

OW311814 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 31 January--"The Soviet Days" to be held in Vietnam in October will be one of the many activities this year under the cooperation plan between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association said G. Chevchenko, secretary of the SVFS in an interview by a TASS correspondent in Moscow on 29 January.

This time, he further said, the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic will represent the Soviet Union in these activities.

This year, Chevchenko continued, the two friendship organizations will join hands in organizing celebrations of the 40th Victory Day, the 40th National Day of Vietnam, the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Vietnamese diplomatic relations, the 55th anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and the late President Ho Chi Minh's 95th birthday.

Also this year, he went on, the Vietnamese culture [word indistinct] mass meetings and other social activities on Vietnam will be held in the Soviet Union and the exchange of delegations of Soviet and Vietnamese mass organizations and exhibitions on the Soviet and Vietnamese people's life will be promoted.

the SVFS will give Vietnam technical equipment and reading materials to be used at friendship houses in Panti and Ho Chi Minh City, he announced.

CSO: 4200/476

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NEW DELHI CONFERENCE DECLARATION, SLOGAN PRAISED

OW300749 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 30 January--The slogan "for peace and nuclear disarmament" raised at the recent conference in New Delhi of the leaders of India, Argentina, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden and Greece has demonstrated the desire of millions of people in the world to see an end to the arms race and to check the danger of a nuclear war.

The New Delhi declaration calling for an immediate end to the nuclear arms race, in the outer space in particular, is of important significance since the United States is frenziedly accelerating the arms race in all spheres, including strategic and medium range nuclear weapons, while pushing ahead its "star wars" plan thus bringing nearer the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

The statement conforms with the constructive and well-meaning stance of the Soviet Union and with the aspiration of the people of the socialist countries and all peace and justice-loving nations. The appeal from New Delhi has enjoyed the support of all countries in the socialist community and the progressive people throughout the world.

At [a] time when the movement against nuclear war has been vigorously and unremittingly developed in the world, especially in Western Europe and Northern America, the New Delhi declaration, together with the demand of the heads of state of 14 Southwestern Pacific countries for transforming the region into a nuclear-free region, the desire of some ASEAN countries to have a nuclear-free region in the Southeast Asia, and a similar demand of 11 neutral countries in the Mediterranean, have proved beyond doubt the vigorous development of the world movement for peace against nuclear war.

CSO: 4200/476

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF WINTER-SPRING RICE CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Nov 84 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Strive To Achieve Tremendously and Comprehensively Successful Winter-Spring Production Crop"]

[Text] This year's winter-spring production crop is the final winter-spring crop of the third 5-year plan and the production crop implementing the 1985 production plan. Winter-spring is a comprehensive production crop. In addition to grain and food crops which account for a high percentage of the annual output, almost all of a number of export industrial crops are produced only during the winter-spring season. Thus, the overall success of the winter-spring crop is decisive in nature vis-a-vis the plan for most of the crops during the year. Under the circumstances of the recent large rains and floods which seriously damaged agricultural production, the winter-spring production task is also responsible for rapidly resolving the preharvest period for grain and food crops, contributing to normalizing the life of the people, and satisfying the obligation to the state.

On the basis of actively overcoming all difficulties and developing the spirit of collective mastery and the self-reliance of each locality and installation, we should strive to ensure a comprehensive, stable production crop, tap every capability to ensure sowing and transplanting and to increase winter-spring rice yields with the highest level of effort, expand the short-term vegetable and bean crop and subsidiary food crop area, regard subsidiary food crops as the important objective for resolving the grain problem, and expand industrial and export crops.

Ensuring achievement and overfulfillment of the area plan norm is of prime importance for achieving the volume of crop production, especially under conditions in which the material and technical base remains limited. Guidance should firmly grasp the schedule for each type of crop in the winter-spring season in order to develop production in many respects: the winter crop, the fifth-month and spring crop, and the spring crop. Schedule guidance is dependent on the special characteristics of each type of crop and the weather according to the calendar. The weather varies yearly, so one cannot apply the weather experiences of one year to the next. The stipulated winter-spring production schedule depends on the changing laws of the weather over many years in the attempt to ensure the relatively highest level of safety for the fifth-month and spring rice seedlings and the rice from the moment of transplanting to heading and ripening when the relatively most favorable weather is encountered.

One of the outstanding problems directly affecting winter-spring crop yields and volume of production is first of all the variety and the planting measures. For rice, closely connected to the planned allocation of varieties is seedling work and sowing and transplanting measures. With the complicated changes in the weather for the fifth-month and spring rice crop, we should calmly and flexibly apply appropriate technical measures in order to adjust crops to overcome difficulties in production.

To satisfactorily develop the yield potential of various types of good varieties and ensure intensive cultivation requirements, technical advancements in water, fertilizer, farming techniques, and insect and disease prevention and control also must be carried out uniformly and must meet balanced requirements to the extent necessary. In the specific conditions of each locality, superior crops and the most vital products should be the focus of investment and be intensively cultivated at the proper level in order to build on their prominence.

We should be concerned with guiding implementation of changes in the management mechanism and economic leverage policies toward agricultural production in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the Party Central Committee's 6th Plenum, and ensure that cooperatives are advanced supplies in order to produce with high effectiveness. Concentrate all sources of technical supplies at a hub in order to dispatch and use them as planned and increase the right of self-control in production-business for production installations such as the right to implement associations and joint business ventures, the right to participate in export, and so on.

Continue to perfect and improve a step the quality of product contracts with labor groups and laborers and concentrate the authority to dispatch and use the principal means of production and important technical supplies in the cooperative management board with a view toward satisfactorily supporting implementation and intensive crop cultivation technical regulations.

With the spirit of highly concentrating the forces of levels and sectors on the prime front, agricultural production, and with the tremendous capabilities of laboring people being collective masters, we will overcome all difficulties and strive to achieve a tremendously and comprehensively successful winter-spring production crop.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES GROWING MORE HIGH-YIELDING RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Expanding Movement To Grow High-Yielding Rice"]

[Text] Growing high-yielding rice is a form of high-level intensive cultivation in the production of rice that is aimed at exploiting better labor, land, water, solar energy and technical progresses. The ultimate purpose is to keep the actual yield closer to the potential yield and to get the most out of a unit area. In our country, as the average per capita agricultural area is rather small, the ability to extend the rice-growing area in the future will not be very great. Therefore, to grow high-yielding rice crops in order to raise crop yield plays a decisive role in increasing the volume of production.

The examples of growing high-yielding rice are being popularized throughout the country, particularly in the Red River and Mekong River deltas and central coastal provinces. All provinces have their own high-yielding rice-growing areas and all districts have cooperatives and production collectives in charge of growing high-yielding rice, even though they may be northern border provinces like Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Lang Son and Cao Bang or southernmost provinces like Kien Giang and Minh Hai. This movement to grow high-yielding rice is represented by the following cooperatives and districts that have obtained high crop yields: Xuan Tien, Xuan Phuong, Xuan Kien, Hai Bac, Hai Van and Hai Hau District (Ha Nam Ninh); Dan Phuong, Tan Hoi, Duc Giang, Phung Thuong and Dan Phuong District (Hanoi); Thang Loi (Thanh Hoa); Yan Thanh District (Nghe Tinh); Thuy Duong, Long Hung and Huong Dien District (Binh Tri Thien); Dai Phuoc, Dien Tho 3 and Dien Ban District (Quang Nam-Da Nang); Hoa Thanh Tay, Hoa Binh 1, Hoa Thanh Dong (Phu Khanh); Tan Dinh, Ho Nai 3; Bau Ham, Gia Tam (Dong Nai); Phu Binh Collective 1 and Cho Moi and Phu Chau Districts (An Giang); Hong Ngu, Tam Nong and Thanh Binh Districts (Dong Thap), and so on.

The movement to grow high-yielding rice crops has for the first time given us some ideas about the new work pattern. Although the high-yielding rice-growing area accounted for only 48 percent of the cultivated area of Huong

Dien District (Binh Tri Thien), the crop accounted for 62 percent of its total rice production. In Ho Chi Minh City, the high-yielding ricefields accounted for only 30 percent of the cultivated area but their high-yielding crop accounted for 38.2 percent of the rice production. The high-yielding rice-growing area in the Mekong River delta accounted for 54-60 percent of the volume of rice-as-commodity production. Thus this in-depth investment has brought about better economic results. In the high-yielding ricefields, every kilogram of fertilizer, every liter of gas and oil, every kilowatt-hour of electric power and every cubic meter of water brought about greater results compared to scattered and untimely investment.

With the results obtained from experiments in large areas of high-yielding ricefields, many localities have been able to draw conclusions about the technical measures that would be appropriate for different ecological areas to practice intensive cultivation. To grow high-yielding rice crops is also aimed at practicing intensive cultivation in total areas devoted to crop growing.

The leadership over growing high-yielding rice crops has recently gone beyond providing a pattern for demonstration in experimental ricefields and for the first time has involved the masses' main-crop production. In 1983, in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province 102 out of 252 cooperatives obtained rice crop yields ranging from 8 to 21 tons per hectare. The high-yielding ricefields constitute a true reflection of production plans being balanced with the necessary conditions, the measure to organize relatively positive cultivation on the basis of product-contract ricefields and the techniques devised by engineers and technicians to regulate the growth of rice plants at high fertilizing level, with the work being done by farmers. In short, in the high-yielding rice-growing areas, there must be a close combination of leadership and guidance, managerial work, technical progress and the masses' revolutionary movement. In this combination the role of the district level is very important. They are the meeting point of the sectors that serve agriculture, such as electric power, water, materials, finance, banking, information, and so on, in order to extend the high-yielding areas to 2 million hectares in the plan year of 1985.

The movement to grow high-yielding rice crops, however, still encounters such weaknesses as production remaining small-scale, with a lack of combined efforts to create large-scale production zones; services and logistics failing to ensure material balances necessary for high-yielding production; policies to encourage units and individuals to grow high-yielding rice remaining weak, and so on. As the result of the new managerial mechanism in agriculture showing for the first time new changes and the positive assistance

from industry and the scientific and technical forces, our localities have displayed their initiative and creativity in exploiting their potential ability in connection with the existing labor, land, climate and material and technical base to continuously raise the rice crop yield and production. If there is active and positive leadership and if the economic sectors concentrate every effort on serving the production of grain, the movement to grow high-yielding rice will be strongly widened to contribute to raising the rice crop yield and production in 1985 and subsequent years.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

STATE, COOPERATIVE CONSTRUCTION FORCES IN HANOI COMPARED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Xuan Thuy: "Construction Management in Hanoi -- Let Us Try To Compare State and Cooperative Construction Forces"]

[Text] In recent years in Hanoi many beautiful new houses were built rather quickly by the construction cooperatives from a number of provinces or by contractors from the South. In the face of this reality, many organs and enterprises had the tendency to avoid hiring the state construction force in Hanoi and tried to hire the cooperatives or contractors.

As we tried to find out the real situation, we have found a few points that need to be clarified.

First of all, we cannot help recognizing the fact that the construction forces in Hanoi are very large. In addition to the construction units of the Ministry of Building and the construction corporations of the central sectors, the construction forces of Hanoi have as many as 12 construction and installation units, 20 enterprises making building materials, 3 planning institutes and a network of training schools consisting of a middle school and 6 worker training schools. Hanoi also has more than 5,000 members of construction cooperatives.

In the last 30 years since the liberation of the capital city of Hanoi, its construction forces made many contributions to changing the face of the municipality. The sector as a whole built 242 industrial construction projects with a total area of 255,000 square meters, 53 projects for agriculture, 89 for the distribution-circulation sector, 95 cultural and educational projects and 31 public health projects. About housing, 1,417 houses with a total area of 968,462 square meters were turned over to users. As to the need for concentrated and large-scale construction, the Hanoi construction forces tried to satisfy it to a considerable extent. Although the Hanoi construction sector

did not cease to develop and to grow up, it still failed to satisfy the need for major and multiform construction. As construction projects were carried out, the work was done too slowly and lacked uniformity and high quality. The aspects of management remained weak; labor and materials were wasted, with costs being far from rational. Labor productivity in construction was increasing slowly, with workers' income remaining too low. The fact that the forms of contracting, particularly the total contracting system in construction, still had irrational aspects, such as prices, labor norms and wages funds, and were not properly carried out was the reason why workers did not have the motivation for working with enthusiasm. Some units did not fully respect their contracts while carrying out the assigned projects, used materials taken from one project for another and thus made investors lose their confidence. The fact that some workers were allowed to steal materials, particularly cement, iron and steel, did affect the quality of the work. The cooperative construction forces were concentrating their efforts only on repairs and minor construction as they had not received the necessary investment for moving toward carrying out larger projects.

In addition to subjective weaknesses and failures, there were unresolved problems having to do with procedures and policies that slowed down the progress of the Hanoi construction forces. We can mention here a few points that deserve attention: About plans, as drafting plans did not stay close to realities, construction plans usually did not show the same proportion as materials supply plans. Some materials that were supposed to be issued in Hanoi had to be picked up in Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh. As materials were not supplied regularly and in the right quantities and had to be picked up in far places, the costs of construction were higher; and as the work sites had to work and to wait for materials, the longer time needed to carry out the construction projects greatly affected settlement and payment of debts. Drafting plans remained a restricted exercise, nor did it create vitality and flexibility for basic units; efforts were concentrated on only major tasks and large-scale projects while no attention was being paid to the small-scale, scattered and multiform construction needs, mostly the projects that would require a high degree of technical and artistic characteristics. The above-mentioned problems, plus some procedures in connection with prices, norms and wages funds being no longer realistic, made the life of workers more difficult. This reality created a vicious cycle: low labor productivity and poor quality of projects led to low income and difficult life for workers, and these difficulties made labor productivity decline further.

Second, the capabilities of the construction cooperatives and contractors coming to Hanoi from other provinces. The reason why these units were doing a good job was that they signed very flexible contracts, operated in a relatively independent manner and accepted construction projects on their own initiative

and on the basis of the conditions and capabilities that prevailed. The construction cooperative of Noi Due (Ha Bac Province), a unit that has operated for decades in the Hanoi area, simultaneously accepted tens of projects ranging from large like the 5-story guest house at 37 Hung Vuong Street to small ones like repairing and building houses 1-2 stories high; it did not accept only housing projects and services but also made preparations for carrying out the expansion of Thang Long cigarettes manufacturing plant. As it came from a far place and could not afford to sit idle and to wait for work or to work at a reduced pace for a project, the cooperative was deeply concerned about economic accounting and the conditions that would ensure completion of a project. When it started the building work, it had to have materials ready, or at least the investor concerned had to prove the availability of materials. Due to a close relationship of interests between managers and laborers, the management of labor and materials was rather strict and labor productivity was high; materials were not lost, with early completion of project and good quality being ensured. Thus a conclusion could be drawn: if the construction and materials supply plans were to be fulfilled at the same time, either the construction cooperatives or the state construction forces could properly carry out their task. For example, the A10 Khuong Thuong housing project of a unit in the Ministry of Electric Power had been assigned to the Civilian Construction Corporation (Hanoi Construction Service) and work had been going on. But in 1981, as the investing organ wanted to put the project to use sooner, it terminated the contract and hired Noi Due Cooperative to build; however, since the supply of materials was not being fully taken care of, the project has never been finished after 3 years had passed, and the work remains to be completed.

Let us also mention the financial procedures, such as prices, wages funds and invested capital. In the case of the forces coming from elsewhere to do the work, the percentage of cash in the costs was as much as 40 percent, but this percentage was only 15-16 percent in the case of Hanoi's construction forces, with wages accounting for only 6-7 percent of the costs. As payment and recovery of capital were very difficult, many units had to go through periods of extreme hardship as they tried to fulfill their plans and to ensure the living standard of cadres and workers. We thus see that the state construction forces were restricted by regulations having to do with prices, norms and overall wages funds, but that the cooperative construction forces (including Hanoi's construction cooperatives) were trying to avoid such restrictions by signing "private agreement" contracts with investors.

Third, the final point to be raised is a solution. We cannot arbitrarily conclude that the collectivized construction organizations have superiority over the state-operated construction organizations. The Hanoi construction sector indeed has a large force consisting of workers whose professional

capacity is high. For instance, in a month-long skill contest in 1982 among six northern provinces and municipalities, Hanoi's two units both ranked first. In a number of projects assigned to contractors from the south, most work was done by workers of the Hanoi construction units. Recently, in the case of the pilot projects in which construction was assigned by contract by square meters, with the cash percentage being 20 percent of the costs, such as the B3b Giang Vo Street, K18 Back Khoa Street and other houses, the labor costs have decreased while wages have increased, with the construction being faster and the project more beautiful. As the result of assigning fixed wages funds, in the case of the prefabricated houses 1,121 square meters in size, the assembling work was reduced by 20 days and the finishing work 15 days. Another reality is the fact that during the war years, due to the many difficulties in connection with capital investment, almost all expenses for decoration and finishing were cut and therefore the construction forces, particularly the state construction forces, were not in a position to be able to improve their professional capabilities, nor did they have a group of skilled decorators and finishing workers, hence, the construction projects lacked beauty. Some investing organs had doubts and somewhat reduced confidence in the state construction forces. The cumbersome procedures specified in contracts and in connection with payment also made investors feel reluctant to hire the state-operated forces. In bidding for contract work, it is necessary to calculate the effectiveness of quickly putting a project to use. However, we do not exclude some negative phenomena on the part of some investors as they sign contracts with a number of cooperatives and private contractors.

The Hanoi construction sector has drawn some experience and is determined to reorganize its forces and to develop the existing potential capabilities. These efforts along with any changes in the construction mechanism will create favorable conditions for the sector to move forward and to properly fulfill its growing task.

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CSO: 4209/166

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

STARVATION IN SRV--According to reports from Vietnam, about 20 Vietnamese people, including men, women, children, and the aged, died of starvation in Cuu Long Province in December 1984. Cuu Long Province is a rich and fertile area. So why are the Vietnamese people there dying of starvation? Everyone knows that the Le Duan clique has been drafting youths to fight its war of aggression in Cambodia for the past 6 years. Over this period, the Vietnamese economy has shriveled, and the Vietnamese people have been facing a chronic shortage of food supplies. Increasing numbers of Vietnamese people are fleeing into the jungle to escape the arrest and massacre of the Le Duan clique. It is all this which is causing starvation in Cuu Long Province and other places and rousing Vietnamese people everywhere to protest in every form and oppose the Le Duan clique's dictatorial and fascist regime. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Jan 85]

CSO: 4212/38

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

PHU KHANH MOBILIZES MANY HOUSEHOLDS FOR NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Minh Khanh of Phu Khanh in the 'Did You Know' column: "Phu Khanh: 1,158 Households Go To Build New Economic Zones in the Province"]

[Text] Gaining experience in allocating labor and the population in previous years, the Phu Khanh Province Labor and Population Deployment Committee has, since the beginning of 1984, actively held discussions with each locality and clearly identified the operating area of the departing people, specific in all respects (land, sources of water, weather, and raw materials for making investments in the construction of public and collective welfare projects such as roads, schools, nurseries, public health stations, stores, wells) before departure. The municipality of Nha Trang, city of Tuy Hoa, and Ninh Hoa District satisfactorily carried out the precept, "The state and people work together," "the central government and localities work together," and mobilized a fairly large source of capital to help families going to build new economic zones without depending on sources of capital from above. The province and districts have initiated many broad propaganda and proselyting drives down to villages and wards; organized talks to alleviate concerns among the people so everyone was at ease and enthusiastically volunteered to apply to go build new economic zones. So far, Phu Khanh Province has deployed 1,158 households with 5,503 people; this includes 2,711 laborers (exceeding the plan norm by 21 percent in the number of households, 22 percent in the number of people, and 42 percent in the number of laborers) who are going to build new economic zones within the confines of the province. Of this, 70 households consisting of 193 people (130 laborers) are being allocated to build state farms managed by the localities.

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